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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after April 3th, 1929, until further Notice (all previous
Time Tables cancelled.)

UP TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 P.M.	No. 7 P.M.	No. 8 P.M.	No. 9 P.M.	No. 10 P.M.	No. 11 P.M.	No. 12 P.M.
Kowloon Dep.	6.40	8.05	8.30	9.15	10.00	12.10	1.15	2.31	3.30	4.30	5.40	7.55
Yau-mat-dep.	6.45	8.10	8.35	9.20	10.05	12.15	1.20	2.36	3.35	4.35	5.45	7.55
Shatin Dep.	7.01	8.26	8.51	9.36	10.21	12.31	1.36	2.52	3.51	4.51	6.01	7.55
Tai-po Dep.	7.15	8.40	9.05	9.50	10.35	12.45	1.50	3.06	4.05	5.05	6.15	8.08
Market Dep.	7.20	8.45	9.10	9.55	10.40	12.50	1.55	3.11	4.10	5.10	6.20	8.13
Fanning Dep.	7.30	8.55	9.20	10.05	10.47	12.57	2.02	3.18	4.17	5.17	6.27	8.20
Shum-chun Dep.	7.35	9.00	9.25	10.10	10.52	1.02	2.07	3.09	4.08	5.08	6.18	8.21
Shum-chun Arr.	7.41	9.06	9.31	10.16	10.58	1.08	2.13	3.15	4.14	5.14	6.24	8.27
Canton Arr.	12.05	1.30	1.55	2.40	3.22	4.32	5.37	6.43	7.43	8.43	9.43	10.43

DOWN TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 P.M.	No. 7 P.M.	No. 8 P.M.	No. 9 P.M.	No. 10 P.M.	No. 11 P.M.	No. 12 P.M.
Canton Dep.	1.10	2.35	3.10	4.25	5.30	6.40	7.45	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50
Shum-chun Dep.	1.17	2.42	3.17	4.32	5.37	6.47	7.52	8.57	9.57	10.57	11.57	12.57
Shum-chun Arr.	1.23	2.48	3.23	4.38	5.43	6.53	7.58	9.03	10.03	11.03	12.03	1.03
Fanning Dep.	1.30	2.55	3.30	4.45	5.50	7.00	8.05	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.10
Market Dep.	1.35	3.00	3.35	4.50	5.55	7.05	8.10	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15
Tai-po Dep.	1.40	3.05	3.40	4.55	6.00	7.10	8.15	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20
Shatin Dep.	1.45	3.10	3.45	5.00	6.05	7.15	8.20	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25
Yau-mat-dep.	1.50	3.15	3.50	5.05	6.10	7.20	8.25	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30
Kowloon Arr.	1.57	3.22	3.57	5.12	6.17	7.27	8.32	9.37	10.37	11.37	12.37	1.37

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2.00 P.M. "SUI TAI"
(Sundays Excepted)

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CURSE OF USURY IN THE EAST.

GOVERNMENT'S VIEWS AND PLANS IN MALAYA.

NEED OF AN ECONOMIC SURVEY.

A YEAR'S PROGRESS IN CO-OPERATION.

Mr. A. Cavendish, who supervised the development of the co-operative movement in the Straits Settlements, the F.M.S. and the Federated Malay States, has issued his annual report on the working of co-operative societies in the F.M.S. for the year ended June 30, 1928. At the beginning of the year, July 1, 1927, there were 107 societies on the register. This does not include the figure for the Straits Settlements or Federated Malay States.

The Straits Settlements societies are directly supervised by this department while those in the Federated Malay States of Kedah and Perlis are continually looking to this department for advice and tutelage. The demand for the expansion of the movement into the Federated Malay States is also steadily growing stronger.

The steady growth of the movement can be seen by studying the tabular statement at the conclusion of the report.

Wasteful Expenditure.

Referring to non-agricultural or urban thrift and loan societies, Mr. Cavendish says:

On the whole the societies worked very well. Committees and members are slowly learning what co-operation means and what benefits it can confer. There is still too much borrowing for unproductive purposes and for reasons which should have been foreseen. The department has been urging the members to exercise forethought and to make provision in due time for such contingencies as births, marriages, sickness, old age and death which inevitably occur in every family, by a system of special deposits earmarked for a specific purpose. Instead of waiting until these events happen and then applying to the society for a loan. The wasteful expenditure on weddings and funerals, which custom demands, is also a common cause of uneconomic borrowing.

Work of Consolidation.

The key-note of the year's work, says Mr. Cavendish in his general conclusions, has been consolidation rather than expansion. The pressure to form more societies has, as far as possible, been resisted owing to the lack of staff and dearth of trained organisers. Co-operation, moreover, cannot successfully pro-

gress without a careful economic survey of the evils which it is intended to cure. The need for an economic survey has been stressed in the report on the system of co-operation in Burma and the recommendations for the introduction of the movement into Malaya, which was published in 1921.

The subject is of such importance in the light of the economic investigations being made now in nearly every country, e.g., by the Imperial Economic Committee, and by the Empire Marketing Board, that the paragraph in question is set out as an addendum.

Without such an economic survey and without a fully trained and competent staff of organisers, says Mr. Cavendish, the further successful expansion of the movement is both difficult and dangerous.

When co-operation started in this country in 1921 there were certain outstanding economic needs which had for years, more or less, demanded satisfaction. The actual nature and extent of these needs was then unknown and is still largely unknown.

Economic Evils.

The want of a Land and Agricultural Bank for the bigger business man, landed proprietor, partner, firm or company, which first appeared about 1905, was intensified by the rubber crisis of 1920-21, which coincided with the introduction of co-operation into this country. The scheme for a Co-operative Bank of Malaya, which was first promulgated in 1921-22, to assist agriculture, industry, housing and the general development of the country has gradually been assuming definite and workable shape.

Its final evolution into practice will depend upon the intensity of the demand which will exist at the time when the scheme is put and dried and ready for general approval. Even then a trained organiser's time, propaganda and education will be required to bring the Bank into being.

Co-operation in the last eight years has done its best to meet two other specific, but ill-defined, economic needs of the country. The Malay peasant has been shown how to extricate himself from the toils of the pernicious "Padi ratus" and "Padi kuncha" system under which he loses anything from five to ten cents on every gantang

(gallon or four quarts) of rice he grows and sells through disposing of his crop in advance at an absurdly low price at the beginning of the planting season to a miller, dealer or money-lender, who gives him in return by way of consideration a small loan for subsistence expenses. The elimination of this wasteful practice is the crucial factor in the rice growing industry, for on it depends whether padi planting in Malaya is to remain a paying proposition or not—in competition with imported rice—and whether it is to be properly conserved and developed.

Urban Indebtedness.

The other outstanding economic evil was urban indebtedness. Usury is a curse which has afflicted Asiatic employees of every class in all Government, Municipal and Mercantile Offices for many years, and which has seriously impaired their working efficiency. Following the policy adopted by the Straits Government in 1889, the Public Servants Liabilities Enactment was brought into force in every State in the Federation in the nineties of last century, with the hope that it would save Government subordinates on small salaries not exceeding \$150 a month from having recourse to professional money-lenders, who were to be non-suited in the Courts if they attempted to recover their dues from such debtors.

This piece of legislation still stands in the F.M.S. Statute Book, but was removed from the list of Ordinances in the Colony in 1906, as it had failed in its object. A system of granting loans to subordinate, through Heads of Departments was then introduced, but cannot be regarded as successful, as during 1928 only \$18,000 of State money was outstanding out of an authorised sum of \$129,000 for the whole Federation. The turnover of the Urban Thrift and Loan Societies is colossal in comparison with these last mentioned figures.

The Thrift and Loan Societies which have now been established for the benefit of urban employees generally can very well lay claim to have provided the remedy for this long-standing social evil of debt with their steadily expanding capital approximately of \$2,000,000 and their surplus assets exceeding \$750,000.

It is a noteworthy fact that a conference of delegates of all the Thrift and Loan Societies in Malaya passed a resolution by a large majority last year, that the Public Servants Liabilities Enactment was no longer required and might be repealed as it was inimical to the work of such societies.

(Continued on Page 3.)

Diary of Coming Events.

Today.
(August 9.)
Christian Fellowship meeting, Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.
Billiards League: Buffaloes v. K.O.S.B., Garrison Mess v. Royal Artillery, Craigengower v. Royal Engineers, St. Patrick's v. C. and P.O.'s Club, Police v. Police Res.
V.R.C. Night Fête, 8 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Wild Orchids."
World Theatre: "The Boxer Bride."

Star Theatre: "Red Lips."
Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.
Tides:—High: 12.42 a.m. and 12.25 p.m.; Low: 5.29 a.m. and 6.48 p.m.
European Malls:—Inward: Europe via Negapatam (Dalgoma).

Saturday.
(August 10.)
Extraordinary general meeting of subscribers to Kowloon Tong Building Scheme, 58, Kowloon Tong, 3 p.m.
Y.M.C.A. Bathing Picnic, 3 p.m.
Lawn Bowls:—Div. I: Craigengower v. Tai-koo, Kowloon C.C. v. Civil Service, Kowloon Dock v. Police, Bowling Green Club v. Recreation "Div. II: Tai-koo v. Craigengower, Civil Service v. Kowloon C.C., Recreation v. Bowling Green Club, Yacht Club v. Electric R.C.C.
Queen's Theatre: "Wild Orchids."
World Theatre: "The Boxer Bride."

Star Theatre: "Red Lips."
H.K. Football Association Dinner to Mr. F. W. Black, Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 8 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel and Repulse Bay Hotel, 8.30 p.m.
Tides:—High: 1.18 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.; Low: 6.27 a.m. and 7.21 p.m.
European Malls:—Inward: Europe via Negapatam, papers (Piave).
Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Fushimi Maru), 2.30 a.m.

Sunday.
(August 11.)
Eleventh Sunday After Trinity.
Lawn Bowls: Education Department v. P.W.D.
Queen's Theatre: "Cohen's and Kelly's in Atlantic City."
World Theatre: "Silk Stockings."
Star Theatre: "Skirts."
Tea Dance: Repulse Bay Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Tides:—High: 1.58 a.m. and 2.22 p.m.; Low: 7.28 a.m. and 7.57 p.m.

Monday.
(August 12.)
German Constitution Day, Consular reception, Hong Kong Hotel, 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Sale of Crown Land: Kowloon Inland Lots Nos. 2207, 2208, P.W.D. Offices, 3 p.m.

Water Polo: Somersets v. K.O.S.B. "B," Kowloon "A" v. K.O.S.B. "A," V.R.C., 5.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Cohen's and Kelly's in Atlantic City."
World Theatre: "Silk Stockings."
Star Theatre: "Skirts."
Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel, Peninsula, and Repulse Bay Hotels, 8.30 p.m.
Tides:—High: 2.44 a.m. and 3.48 p.m.; Low: 8.10 a.m. and 8.35 p.m.
European Malls:—Outward: Europe via San Francisco (Pres. Lincoln).

Tuesday.
(August 13.)
Water Polo: Chinese "B" v. Royal Navy, Chinese "A" v. Kowloon "B," V.R.C., 5.30 p.m.
Billiards: Garrison Mess v. K.O.S.B., Craigengower v. Police, Somersets v. St. Patrick's, Royal Engineers v. Police Reserves.
Queen's Theatre: "The Dancer of Barcelona."
World Theatre: "The Auction Block."
Star Theatre: "The Cardboard Lover."

Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel, Peninsula, and Repulse Bay Hotels, 8.30 p.m.
Tides:—High: 3.39 a.m. and 5.31 p.m.; Low: 11.21 a.m. and 0.17 p.m.
European Malls:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Chenoncaux), 1.30 p.m.

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Paris is taking an increasing interest in artificial silk fabrics. They are making their way into the mode by the excellence of their qualities.

But there are lovely materials too, woven from real silk, cobweb-fine ninon, georgette and crepe-de-chine, figured and plain.

In our Salon you will find pieces of those materials which Paris has chosen for this season's smartest creations.

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WOMAN'S PAGE.**ROUND THE TOWN.**

**WHITEAWAY'S SALE, FLOWERS, EXQUISITE
MATERIALS, NEW FROCKS AND HATS.**

"WHOOPEE"!

Some delightful new goods are now being shown at the Felix Hat Shop, and I want to tell you some thing about the latest summer weight felts. Perhaps I have already told you one of the most important things about them in that sentence, they are as light as a crin straw. Many of them are in two colour effects, particularly pretty, I thought, in white, with a pastel shade. The different colours, cut in any number of strange "modernistic" shapes, are applied together with decorative stitches in neutral shade silk. The shapes are mostly the semi-cloche which has taken so definite a place in the mode, with a fairly wide brim often shorter at some points than at others. Besides the two colour effects there is a very pleasing range in a single colour trimmed with green, grain or cut out pieces of the felt. Lovely lavender, lemon, pale apple green, beige, and lemon, are the newest colours.

Then there are the "Whoopee" hats. As their name suggests they have been designed for the sports girl, and are jaunty, smart and practical. They are made of the lightest-weight angora felt, in a wide range of attractive shades, trimmed with a toning ribbon. A sports shape with a generous brim, a "Whoopee" hat can be worn just as it suits you best, and you can roll it up and put it in your pocket without harming it.

There are some lovely frocks too, but I must tell you of them next week.

WHITE FELT HATS.

There is a delightful collection of white felt hats now in Lane, Crawford's ladies' salon. White felt is useful wear at all seasons, perhaps, most of all when the hottest days are over and a sudden shower may come at any moment. For tennis too, or for picnic wear it is always appropriate. The shapes are simple, elegance is obtained by means of stitching, a cleverly placed band of *grain*, or a brim which widens becomingly at one side.

For Little Daughters.

Lane, Crawford's Children's Department are now showing some delightful little American frocks for the small daughter. They are made, just like those for her slender youthful mother, of organdy or cotton print, sometimes of both combined, and trimmed with little touches of ribbon and clear muslin. Was little girl would not feel proud of a two-piece suit, frock and coat, of gaily patterned cotton print, and what mother could resist buying one for her darling since the prices are so reasonable?

**WHAT PARIS DRESS-
MAKERS ARE
CHOOSING.**

Paris is taking an increasing interest in artificial silk fabrics which have won their place in the mode, not without initial difficulty, by the excellence of their qualities. One of the interesting features of synthetic silk, to which dress creators have not been blind, is that its greater luminousness alters the character of some colours which are considered matt tones in real silk. With regard to real silk the materials most favoured this season are very fine *ninon*, georgette, and lustrous *crêpe de chine*. Like the artificial silks they are generally patterned with small designs, flower heads arranged in unequal groups, spots, and uneven squares, the grounds are often slightly broken with a wave, lightning, or stippled surface. The colours run in two ranges, wine to rust red shades combined with dull orange, beige or black, and blues, purples, and greys combined with taupe or putty tones.

Pamela is now showing a number of pieces of both real and art silks which have lately arrived from Paris and London. There are, besides figured silks, many pieces in the newest plain shades. Most of these pieces are dress lengths with the number of yards varying according to the type of dress for which they are most suitable. There are no two pieces alike of the patterned materials.

SALE NEWS.**A WANDER ROUND
WHITEAWAY'S.**

Wet days make some sort of 'Mac' a necessity, but no longer a necessity to be regretted. Among the other bargains to be found now at Whiteaway, Laidlaw is a collection of proofed Jap silk mackintoshes for ladies and children in many pretty colours. For the little ones they can be had in rose, and pale or deep blue, some have a silk spot to brighten them. Among the women's 'macks' in navy, red, sage, and sand colours, are some extra large sizes.



The cotton frock and its sleeveless cousin to match is a 1929 summer fashion that will appeal to women because of its novelty.

Some new printed cotton voiles and art silks, mostly in small floral designs, have just arrived, and are being included in the sale at special prices.

Have you got a sewing machine? If not, of course, you want one. There are three only included in the sale, which are a real bargain. They are "Titan" machines usually priced at \$55, and now offered to clear at \$37.50.

One of the best bargains of the sale is the offer of Madras muslin for making curtains, at half price. There are some very lovely designs among these muslins, some white, or cream and others with a floral pattern in colour.

There is one thing which every good housewife looks out for in a sale—house linen. Sheets, pillow cases, towels, and table linen, are always in use and always wearing out. Your original "trousseau" of linen, cannot be expected to last you all your married life, and it will be an expensive matter to replace it all when it wears out. The wise housewife replaces something every year, and she chooses sale time to do so. In this way for a comparatively small expenditure of regular periods, she can keep her linen cupboard always full of linen in a good state of repair. There are some excellent bargains now being offered at Whiteaway's in bed linen and towels of all sorts.

PIONEER NEWS.

I always enjoy going to the Pioneer Silk Store, either to buy or to gather news for this page, for every time I see something fresh to admire.

The first thing that caught my eye yesterday was a piece of chiffon brocade velvet in a lovely crushed strawberry shade, and there are many other colours as well. Then I was shown flannel coolie coats for children, and some nice dressing jackets in printed *crêpe de chine*, and delightful squares of printed georgette.

A new shipment of striped silk, mostly with coloured stripes on white, has also arrived, and I was shown some silk socks for men in very pleasing colours.

**IF WHITEHALL
DICTATED
FASHIONS—****A LESSON FROM ITALY.**

Women of Italy are still in danger of being forced to dress according to the jurisdiction of a "Fashions Committee."

The only people in favour of this proposed legislation are women who have not got enough to do, and have no idea how to dress themselves.

They will not let the subject rest, and are anxious to form a committee at once.

This, it is well known, would consist of certain society women who are all so plain and badly dressed that nothing on earth would persuade younger and more attractive women to follow their lead.

Other countries credit Mussolini with having a finger in this pie.

Dress-Represion.

This seems a little unfair, because women's influence and freedom has prospered so well under his regime that it is hard to believe he will, after all, countenance a "dress-repression."

Every intelligent woman in Italy is discussing the new Italian Academy. There are, of course, numerous literary and scientific academies, centuries old, in Italy, one of the best example being the Arcadia, where every authoress and poetess aspired to be consecrated as a "shepherdess."

But there is no national academy—like, for instance, that of the "Immortals" of France—and for two years one has been promised by the Fascist Government, who stated at first that women would not be admitted.

Italian women naturally resented this obvious injustice, and now it is revealed that two women members have been elected; they are Grazia Deledda, who won the Nobel Prize in 1928, and Ada Negri, the poetess of world-wide fame.

Two Famous Women.

In a new quarter of Rome there stands a little villa, shut away from visitors and the curious. It is the home of Grazia Deledda, who has lived more retiringly than ever since she won the Nobel Prize three years ago.

She is somewhat alarmed at the approaching overcrowding of the neighbourhood in which she lives. People tire her, and she has elected to live a methodical, almost monotonous, life, in comparative retirement.

Ada Negri, on the other hand, lives in one of those beehives that

Last Days.

The sale at the Dolly Vardon Hat Shop is drawing to a close. There remained, when I went in earlier in the week, only about 50 hats and, perhaps, some 20 frocks. They are all very desirable and marked at real bargain prices, and it will be well worth your while to look in, in case just the very hat you want is among them. I hear that some delightful fall goods are waiting to be unpacked when the sale is over.

We call an apartment house. Away up at the top of the house she has a little balcony, from which she can glimpse a strip of sky: a parapet shuts out a view of the street below.

"I call the balcony a bath tub," she says. "It is so long and narrow and shut off."

Ada Negri has no real affection for that little flat, and whenever she can she escapes to Monza. There, in the villa belonging to her friends, is a spare room that she often occupies.

She adores the large garden, where she can walk and gaze, observing the way of an ant or a lizard, the singing of a nightingale (which inspired one of her most moving prose lyrics) or the unfolding of a flower.

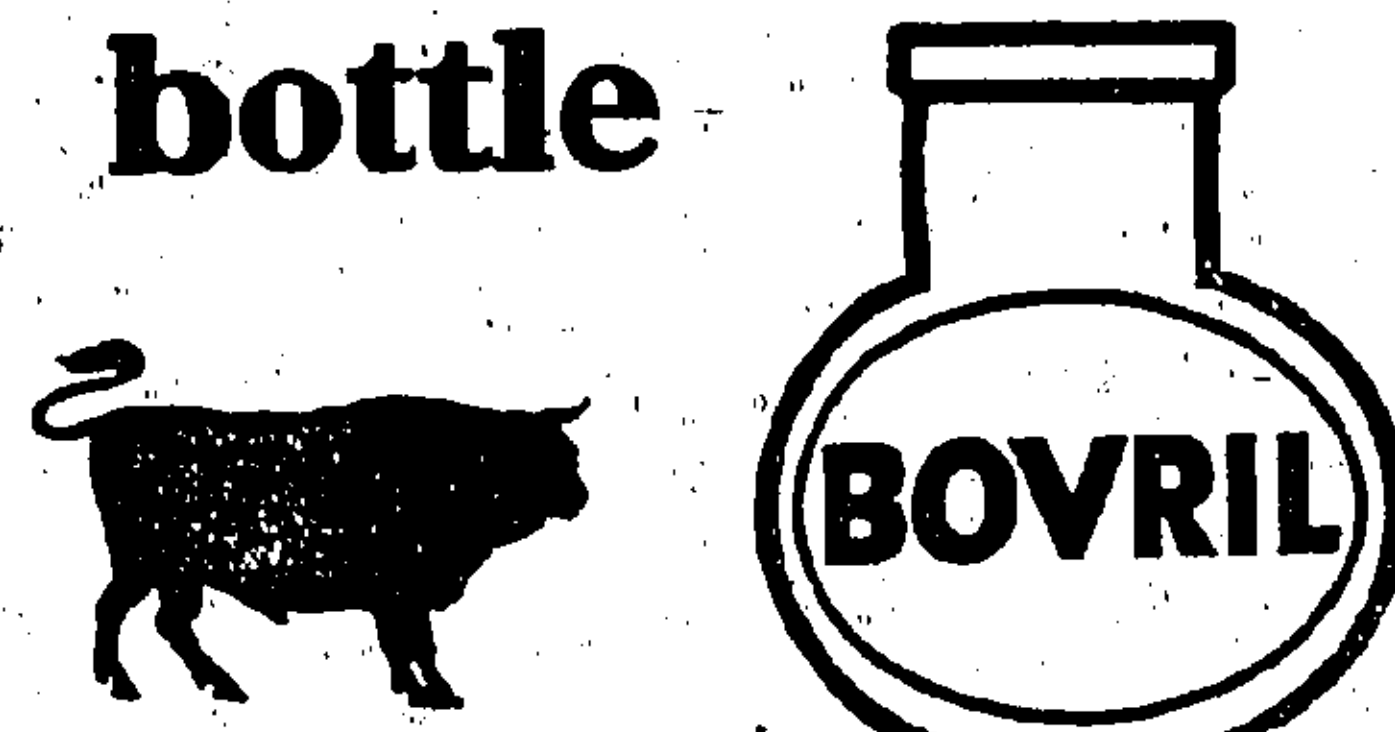
She is a philosopher, super-sensitive to all impressions. After those first verses that revealed her to the world, and which were in open rebellion to social injustice (she interpreted the suffering of a proletarian), she became a supreme lyrical poet.

Not Thrilled By Politics.

The Italian woman at heart is thoroughly domestic, wrapped up in family life. She has not got the vote, but then politics do not attract her, as was proved by the small number of women who utilised their municipal vote.

Women are deeply involved in the development of charity work by way of social assistance that is making great progress in Italy.

Countess Dolores Macchi di Cellera, lady-in-waiting to the Queen of Italy, has received the good medal for merit in this connection.—*Daily Express.*

**Take the
bull by the
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NEW WATERPROOFS JUST ARRIVED.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD

**FASHIONABLE
COMFORT.**

La Mode does not always concern herself with comfort, but the new "Daisy" luggage which all smart women are adopting, is a miracle of convenience.

There are "Daisy" bags in various shapes and sizes, adapted for various needs, but they have several things in common, smart appearance, good workmanship and practicality. The first on the market was the Daisy de Luxe hat bag, which can be carried over one arm and will hold enough for a week-end visit. It was quickly followed by the Nokaboot bag, a small Gladstone shape which can be folded flat when not in use and makes a most useful travelling companion. Then came the Daisy pouch, a large shopping or hand bag with an inner pocket, made in black or beige leatherette with a *moiré* surface.

All these Daisy bags can be found at the Dolly Vardon Hat Shop—the home of other good things. Their moderate price puts them within the reach of every woman, and their charm and utility quickly endears them to every user.

FLOWERS.

Some perfectly wonderful flowers are now decorating an upstairs window in Lane Crawford's. Exquisite evening blooms which seem to have the moisture of the hot house, yet fresh upon them, orchids glowing golden against a frond of fern, richly red roses, and the shy grace of sweetpeas. Never, I think have I seen evening flowers more real or more lovely.

From Paris comes a box of more sophisticated blooms, intended for day time wear. Some of them are of felt, a new soft felt almost as thin as *crêpe de chine*, a bunch of Scotch thistles in taupe and grey is delightful.

WINDOW GAZING.

HISTORY IN AN IDLE
MOMENT.

Everyone, or nearly everyone, enjoys window-gazing. Some of us gaze at frocks, some at jewellery, some at books, and not a few at food, but whatever our individual temptation, the windows of a curiosity shop attract us all.

There is a particularly interesting window, now at Komor & Komor, on the Ice House Street side. Every article in it is over a hundred years old and many are far older. To a student of China and Chinese art there is a long chapter of history to be read in that window. Against a background of a red and gold screen, made up from fragments of carved and lacquered wood from ancient temple doorways, are ranged objects which speak of every phase of Chinese life.

There is the fire god, a large figure, whose movements suggest the dancing flames. His effigy was made 600 years ago, in the days of the Tang Dynasty. Standing on either side of him are two large figures, of coloured glazed pottery, of the Chinese Rhadamantus, the Judge of the Nether regions. They are of the Ming Dynasty. Two queer, covered vases of green-grey glazed pottery come next. The lids are graven in spirals with a leaping flame on top, and far back in the Sung dynasty they held the ashes of some one whose soul had gone before the stern and upright Judge. In one corner is an oblong box of baked clay on whose sides dragons have been moulded. It also once held the ashes of some Chinese man or woman who died in the long ago.

A more cheerful domestic note is struck by two charming pots of the Ching Leung dynasty made of glazed and coloured pottery, in the shape of a hen and a cock each sitting on a nest. From the same period comes a pair of beautiful carved ivories with figures among foliage.

WOMAN'S PAGE

WOMEN I WOULD RATHER NOT MARRY.

BY A RETURNED ENGLISHMAN.

Do not imagine for one moment that I consider myself to be a "catch" or fancy my chances, but years of unmarried discomfort in India's torrid plains make me feel that I ought to get married, if only for my own comfort's sake, writes an Englishman to a London paper.

For some two months now I have been comparing in my mind the present and the probable future suitability of those women of my acquaintance as yet unmarried who might marry me.

The Daily Round.

So far nothing has happened. I have enjoyed the company of some half-dozen smart women, at lunches, dinners, dances, and races, played golf, tennis, bridge, ridden with them, taken them to Lord's, been to tea and cocktail parties with them.

Every normal opportunity of pleasant companionship has been ours, and yet all I have been able to decide is that I would rather not marry any one of them. Let me introduce you to them.

First there is Jennifer.

Luxury Girls.

Jennifer is fairly tall, exceedingly beautiful, always perfectly well-dressed. She is cultured, sweet, and understanding. I love dining with her and discussing books and literature, problems in philosophy, and music, about which she knows even less than she does about books. Her home is enriched with the best that her father's money can buy of Italian art and luxury. Her life is a succession of lunches here, there, or in the country; of this daintiest of cocktail parties, dinners, dances, and balls.

If I had a much greater income and wanted a chateau to a large English country house (not too far away from town), I am convinced Jennifer would be superb. But for the workaday world, with its games and exercise, and far from Italian comforts, I would not choose Jennifer—even if she would have me.

Speaking Financially.

Next there is Alya, a little patrician tigress. She is fair, with the large blue eyes and fair skin that mark the well-bred English girl. The daughter of a man whose fathers have been in the House of Lords ever since there was one, she has all the "hauteur," all the poise—distinct from pose—that one could expect from a queen.

She ought indeed to marry a king or a governor-general. Except that her caustic wit and fighting nature make for her more enemies than her natural charm dissolves. For instinctive knowledge of horses, houses, pictures, and people she has no equal of her age, which is twenty-five.

Duty v. Inclination.

But, alas, the possession of a house in town and an historic mansion in the country does not mean that she can afford to marry a poor

"WILD ORCHIDS."

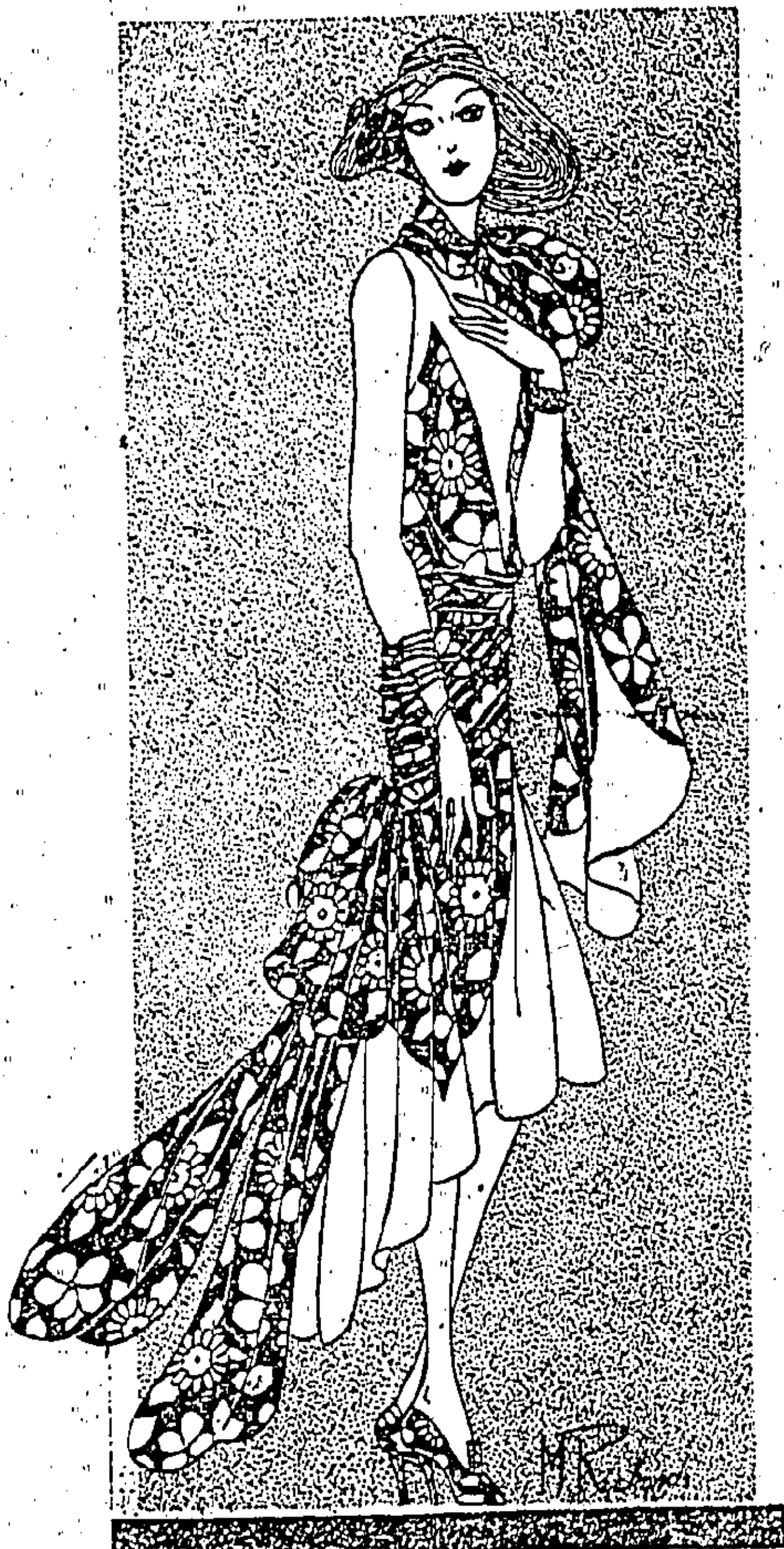
TRIANGLE STORY IN A LOVELY SETTING.

GRETA GARBO, NILS ASTHER AND LEWIS STONE.

[BY OUR FILM CRITIC.]

"Wild Orchids" is one of the best films we have seen here for a long time. It is difficult to find adequate words in which to sum up its peculiar charm, except to say that the whole picture has been planned on the lines of a musical composition. There are only three actors and the background, but the background is the biggest factor of all. There have been any number of films in which a romantic or beautiful setting has given charm to a rather trite story, and many others in which the setting has been an adequate accompaniment, but in "Wild Orchids" the setting is the theme, and the characters the instruments which repeat and emphasise it.

FLORAL DAYS—



Long swathed hips and an almost natural waist line are interesting fashion points in this original design for a summer frock of flower-printed and plain crepe de chine. The swathed drapery is formed by a wide waist tied at the back in a big bow with long ends that nearly touch the ground.

The skirt dips at the back, and the importance of the wide sash gives an effect of even greater length. The ends are cut in a wide curve—like wings—and accentuate the full fluted lines of the skirt.

Slenderness of line is achieved by cleverly cut points on the corsage, the figured crepe de chine being laid on the plain material in becoming lines. Shoes are made in figured crepe de chine to match the frock, rather a smart idea for summery weather wear.

A matching scarf is worn, tied in a full bow at the side, with long floating ends bordered with plain crepe de chine.

man, and indeed already duty has triumphed over inclination, and a captain serving abroad carries her picture and her memory with him wherever he goes.

Last, there is Virginia—with the Titian hair, hazel eyes, the complexion and lips that look as if the make-up is inches thick, and which are utterly innocent even of powder.

Wild, untamed, a marvellous horse-woman, exquisite, but knowing nothing of running a house on a moderate income. Her extravagant tastes are a little too much even for extravagant me.

But most important, she has no conversation. She is the sort of girl who depends upon "headlines" for her remarks, and she has told me I am too "clever" for her, whatever that may mean.

But I expect that in the end none of these things will weigh with me. Instead of marrying I shall be married!

The setting is Java, not perhaps Java as the sugar planters know it, but the Java of romance. There is all the glamour of tropical scenery, the strangeness and beauty of an ancient and romantic people, the gorgeous pageantry of the East, and always a throbbing undertone of tragic passion, of the heat and the cruelty of tropic forests.

Against this setting move three persons. An elderly man whose stiff and unemotional character, has betrayed him into marriage with a lovely passionate girl, the girl herself lonely and frightened, and a Javanese princeling with a Western education, who entertains the husband while he makes love to the wife. The husband is Lewis Stone, Greta Garbo the girl, and Nils Asther the prince.

It is in some respects a new role for Greta Garbo who is generally required to be unable to express

(Continued on next Column.)

THE WORLD AT ITS WORST—STOWING THE FAMILY'S BAGGAGE By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



GETS FAMILY ABOARD TRAIN AND WANTS WHILE THEY MAKE UP MINDS WHERE THEY WANT TO SIT

STOWS BAGGAGE UNDER SEATS AND IN RACK SO IT WILL BE OUT OF THEIR WAY

MOPS BROW

WIFE DISCOVERS THAT HE HAS PUT THE BIG SUITCASE WHICH HAS THE LUNCH IN IT UNDERNEATH ON THE RACK. CHANGES IT SO IT WILL BE EASIER TO GET AT

WIFE IS SURE HER BAG HAS BEEN LEFT IN STATION. AFTER HAULING THINGS OUT, FINDS BLACK BAG UNDER SEAT

WIFE BECOMES CONVINCED THE THINGS ON RACK ARE NOT SECURE AND WILL FALL ON CHILDREN AS SOON AS TRAIN STARTS

MAKES COMPLETE REARRANGEMENT

WIFE FIND THEY'RE ON THE SUNNY SIDE AND HAD BETTER MOVE. HE MUTTERS TRAIN'S GOING TO STOP, CALLS GOODBYE AND DASHES OFF

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CURSE OF USURY IN THE EAST.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Supplanting the Pawn-Shop.

The salary earner in towns has now every facility to practise thrift and to put by for the rainy day: when in need he can have recourse to an institution which sets out to promote and protect his personal interests and which is ready to provide him with reasonable credit for legitimate purposes. If he resorts to the pawn-shop and the professional money-lender or appeals for private charity, he deserves no consideration, if he does so willfully, and disciplinary action should be taken against him.

Any plea of ignorance on his part will not hold water very much longer, as the work these Thrift and Loan Societies are doing is steadily becoming known, though their utility is unfortunately not apparent to those who are not personally familiar with their organisation and system of working.

The credit society both in town and country will, in course of time, gradually supplant the usurer and the pawn-shop. The clients of the latter will eventually be found among that section of the community whose credit is exiguous. The usurer and the pawn-shop keeper is not generally domiciled in Malaya, and it will be difficult to compute how much of the natural wealth of the country is drawn off in profits which are remitted to India and China.

The credit societies with their steadily expanding funds which are circulating in the country are thereby performing a very useful and national service in conserving the capital resources of the country. Any appreciable increase in the number of societies or further expansion of the movement must await the creation of properly trained staff of organisers well versed in the art of applied economics and with the gift of leadership.

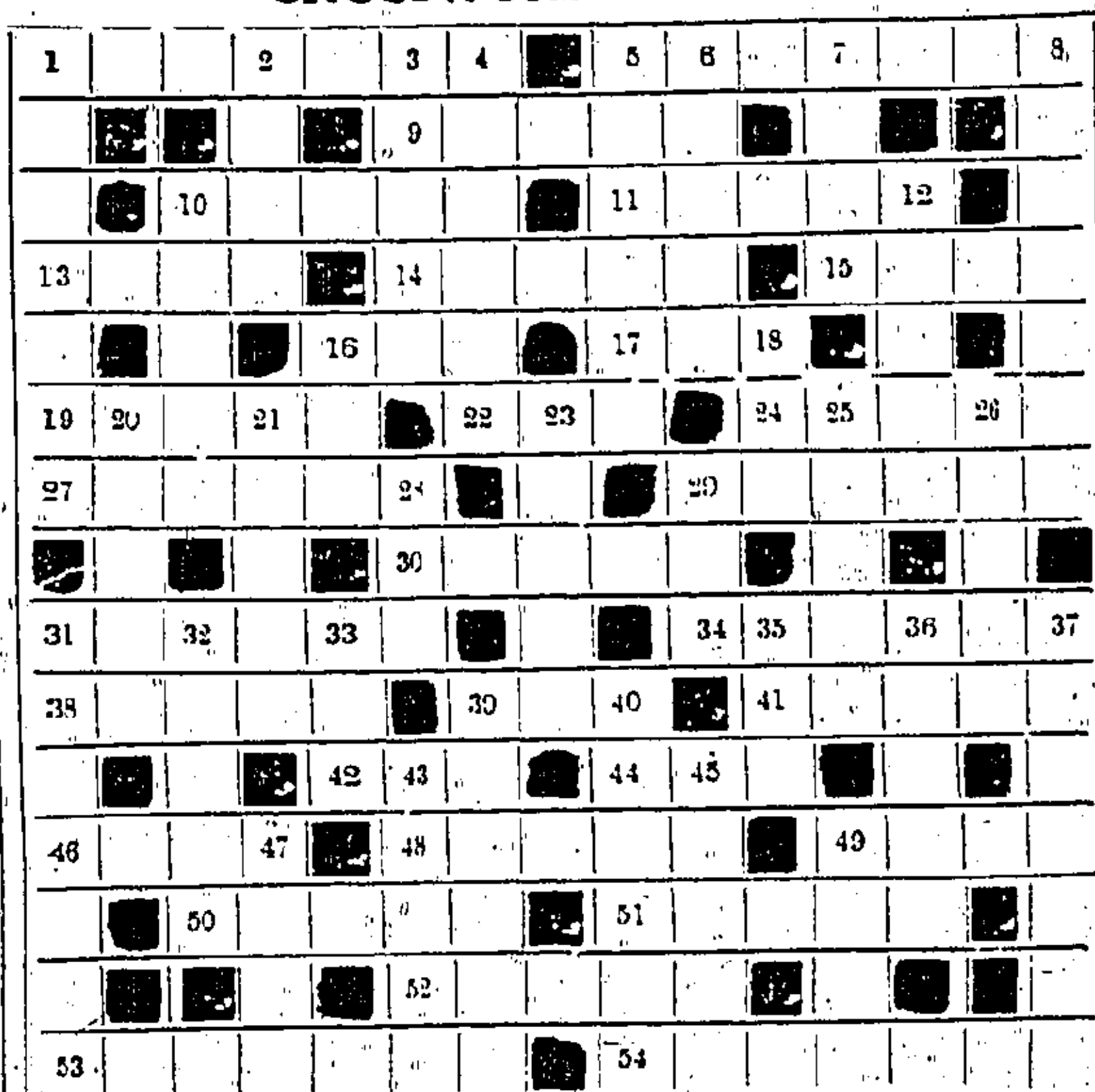
her emotions, for Lillie loves her elderly husband although he treats her so stiffly. It is a role, however, which recalls the days before Miss Garbo won her title of "the slinking girl," and which gives her a better opportunity than many which she has lately played. There is nothing exotic about Lillie Sterling, most of the time we see her as a white faced girl, worn out by the heat and the danger which she sees closing round her and does not know how to avert, petulant, tearful, nervous, anything but the confident seductress which Greta Garbo has so often been. She has even discarded her clinging draperies and appears in business-like linen suits and a shirt and breeches both of which look far too hot for the tropics. When she does dress up, once in a while, a Javanese dancing girl's costume, and once in a while, she looks childish and pathetic rather than seductive.

Both the men play, well, perhaps Mr. Asther the better of the two, for he enters wholeheartedly into a not too pleasant role.

A number of Javanese contribute a great deal to the success of the picture, acting with charming naturalness. The scene in which a troupe of men and women entertain the English guests in the Prince's palace with dancing and music is exceptionally interesting.

I recommend you to see "Wild Orchids" unless you have a dislike of triangle stories, or a preference for rapid comedies.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



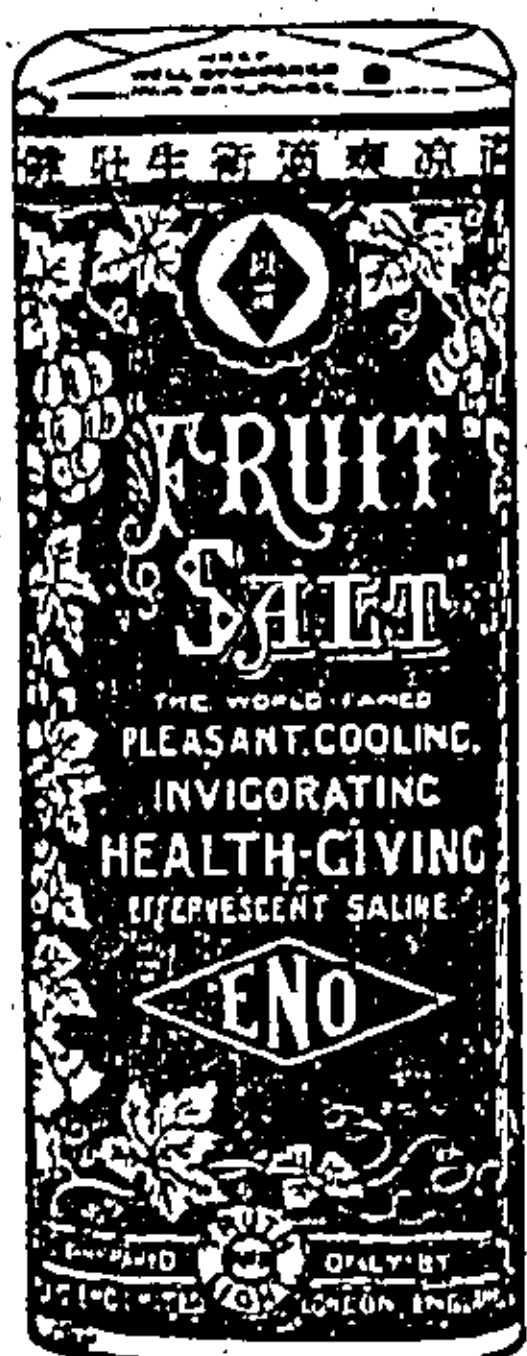
Across.

- 1.—A Brontë novel.
- 5.—A learned word for a study circle.
- 9.—Dangerous and invisible enemies.
- 10.—A circus in the Wild West.
- 11.—Mahomet was its founder.
- 12.—A king without his head becomes greedy.
- 14.—Uriah self-described.
- 15.—For the sake of this ultimately a kingdom was lost.
- 16.—Change one letter of 18 down and get a great country.
- 17.—Even if you make the last letter the first the lady will still answer to the name.
- 18.—The surname of a halloo hero.
- 22.—A fairy who in slang is nothing at all.
- 24.—The squirrel's food.
- 27.—A material, though if you substitute pound for shilling it is a sail.
- 29.—The drinking connoisseurs of old like their ale thus.
- 30.—There were many of this from Erin and a notable one in song.
- 31.—A mysterious subject in which you should not dabble.
- 34.—A mountain nearly as far south as you can get.
- 38.—The moon passes from one to another.
- 39.—This kind of boiler may be financially profitable.
- 41.—A Channel port famous in our naval history.
- 42.—A tailless holiday resort in Scotland.
- 44.—A literary dog with friends.
- 48.—By prefixing a "K" you could turn this into a boat.
- 49.—Slang in Paris.
- 49.—You may with Romeo in the correct circumstances jest at this.
- 50.—The shield of Zeus and now a common word for protection.
- 51.—A Biblical traveller.
- 52.—General John's surname in the play.
- 53.—This is designed to soothe you.
- 54.—The outermost planet—so far.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.

C	A	L	F	S	B	A	S
M	A	B	I	V	O	R	Y
B	U	N	V	A	N	L	E
L	S	T	E	V	E	N	S
G	E	S	S	O	N	D	E
E	A	M	A	R	T	I	N
N	O	N	E	V	I	F	R
E	T	W	O	N	A	T	O
S	O	L	E	O	M	B	A
I	E	W	A	G	E	R	E
S	L	E	V	E	R	A	N
A	E	R	A	D	I	C	A
S	I	L	V	E	R	C	V
R	U	E	I	N	A	N	E
G	R	I	D	N	R	A	E

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WHITEAWAYS MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

TOO ACTIVE OPIUM DETECTIVE.

ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF BRIBERY.

FOREIGNER'S UNFORTUNATE FLIGHT.

For some months past very considerable seizures of opium have been made at Kiukiang of steamers passing through the port. The most enterprising opium detective has been a gentleman named Andersen, a member of the Customs outdoor staff. In the past few months says the (N. C. Daily News) Andersen has received well over Tls. 1,000 seizure money on opium and as seizure money represents about 10 per cent. of the value of the opium seized it is evident that the value of the quantities discovered runs into hundreds of thousands of taels.

It was not to be supposed that these interests in the shipping of the opium would view such large losses with equanimity. Andersen had been warned several times that excessive zeal might lead to personal discomfort, but the warnings passed unheeded and the seizures of opium continued. Andersen is a Russian subject without extrajurisdictional rights.

Threatened With Shooting.

When the British steamer "Kungwo," bound downriver, called at Kiukiang to discharge cargo, she was searched for contraband in the ordinary tidewater. Andersen and his Chinese assistants found on board about 1,000 catties in weight. They were about to seize this opium, when certain Chinese gentlemen, who were lounging round, intimated that any one who so much as touched the opium would be shot.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the "military" are interested in the opium trade, that the smuggling down river from Szechuan is continuous and that the opium is generally accompanied by special guards, who do not hesitate to shoot when necessary. Faced with this threat, Andersen decided that discretion was the better part of valour and, leaving the Chinese tidewater on the scene, went and reported to the Commissioner of Customs. The Commissioner, naturally did not wish to have his staff shot and so advised Andersen to leave the opium alone. On returning to the ship, Andersen found it had been invaded by a posse of Chinese police, who had seized the opium, arrested the boatswain of the steamer and also the Chinese tidewater. The gentlemen with automatics had apparently directly vanished. The police asked Andersen to go with them to the police station and he, supposing they required him to give evidence, agreed. However, when he arrived at the police station he found he was under arrest himself and he was soon locked up in a cell.

Charged With Bribery.

Those arrested were Mr. Andersen and seven Chinese tidewater, held on a charge of receiving bribes, and the boatswain of the "Kungwo," who was accused of smuggling the opium.

The accused were then brought before a military court presided over by Judge Chao, an officer of the Kiukiang Defence Commissioner's Yamen. The proceedings were duly reported in the local Chinese newspaper. According to this newspaper the accused—

All admitted that they accepted a bribe and said that they released the opium in accordance with the instruction of the Commissioner of Customs.

This report is not true as Andersen has not signed any admission that he received a bribe. It moreover contains a contradiction, as it is made to appear on the one hand that the accused accepted a bribe not to report the discovery of the opium while, on the other hand, it is admitted that they reported the discovery to the Commissioner of Customs.

Two days later, a further investigation trial, was held at the Chamber of Commerce before the same military judge, Chao. Five of the accused were released on bail, while bail was refused to Andersen, the boatswain and the chief Chinese tidewater.

Commissioner's Anti-Foreign Speech.

At this trial the Director of the Kiukiang S.A.D., Mr. Chien, concurrently Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, made a violently anti-foreign speech, though what standing he had in the Court or what he has to do with the administration of justice it has been difficult to discover. The gist of the speech was that the sole reason the British and Japanese ran steamers on the Yangtze was for the purpose of smuggling opium. The only foreigner present was the Commissioner of Customs, a Japanese subject, and when he rose to say a few words for Mr. Andersen, he was howled down by Mr. Chien; who thereupon gave instructions that the case was closed and ordered all to leave the room. Mr. Chien's exhibition has not enhanced his reputation in the eyes of the foreign residents of Kiukiang and the sooner a new Director is appointed for the Kiukiang S.A.D., where nearly all the foreigners live, the better chance will there be of a continuation of friendly intercourse between

the foreigners and the Chinese officials. After this curious trial, the accused were again removed to their cells and locked up.

A Doubtful Witness.

The only witness for the prosecution at this trial was the Chinese boatswain of the Kungwo, himself under arrest as the chief smuggler of the discovered opium. According to the account in the Chinese newspapers his evidence was as follows:—

Andersen and Bau Fu Sun (the Chinese tidewater) asked me to pay them \$4,000, on payment of which they would release me. I only agreed to pay \$2,000 and paid immediately \$1,000, the remaining \$2,000 to be paid on the next trip of the Kungwo from Shanghai.

The Customs officials have made several attempts to get Andersen out on bail but on each occasion have been met with a flat refusal. The boatswain on the other hand, who presumably is the actual alleged smuggler of the opium, is the most important prisoner, was offered release providing the foreign agent for Messrs. Jardine & Matheson, owners of the Kungwo, went bail for him. This the agent very wisely refused to do, as what was to prevent the boatswain disappearing and so giving the Chinese officials the opportunity to accuse the foreigners of sheltering the opium business.

Mr. Andersen in Prison.

Mr. Andersen was locked up in a police cell in the police quarters of the Kiukiang S.A.D. These quarters were erected by the British when the place was a Concession and so the cells, though small, were adequate for the purpose. Since they were erected, however, the cells have been very thoroughly looted by the soldiers of the Republic of China and so they are devoid of furniture. The problem for Mr. Andersen was solved by providing him with a broken door and two trestles in lieu of a bed. For twenty four hours he was left locked up and without food. He was not even allowed to go out to attend to the purposes of nature. On the next day, however, he was permitted to make his own arrangements for food and then he was allowed to go out to the lavatory, but each time he did so he had to pay a bribe to his guard.

Local Chinese opinion has been somewhat disturbed at the treatment meted out to Mr. Andersen, as it was realized that such treatment would not do the fair name of China any good. The affair, therefore, was referred to Nanking by the Superintendent of Customs (a Chinese official) and in due course instructions were received to have the case transferred from the military court to the civil court.

At the time of writing all three accused still await trial, but Andersen has been moved from his cell to the gaol in the Chinese city. Here he occupies the gaoler's own room and is more comfortable. He shares the room with the two other accused and they make their own arrangements for food. We wonder how the witness for the prosecution enjoys being locked up with the witnesses for the defence!

The Lawyer's Opportunity.

Mr. Andersen has been trying to make arrangements for a local Chinese lawyer to defend him, as naturally he himself is not acquainted with Chinese law. Local Chinese lawyers, it seems, have a high idea of the value of their services. They believe in making hay while the sun shines. The first arrangement made by Andersen was through the Chinese tidewater, who is also under arrest. The best arrangement the tidewater could make was to secure the services of a man to defend them both at an inclusive fee of \$1,000. This was the cheapest lawyer available.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Andersen had not been able to see her husband and so with the assistance of the Commissioner of Customs she, on her side, also arranged for a lawyer to defend her husband. The man approached happened to be the same one already engaged by Andersen. He did not mention this to Mrs. Andersen. Oh, no, he saw his opportunity and now Andersen's defence alone will cost him \$1,200, while the fee for the tidewater, the amount of which I have been unable to discover, will be separate. It would appear that as soon as extra-territorial rights are abolished Chinese lawyers are going to find themselves in clover!

On the 10th, after 14 days close imprisonment, an order was issued allowing visitors twice a week to see Mr. Andersen in prison and it is directly from Andersen himself that the account of conditions in prison have been obtained.

The Real Criminals Go Free.

Your correspondent has made numerous inquiries in many directions to find out what efforts the local Chinese officials were making to apprehend the real criminals, the original shippers of the opium. The result of the investigation is quite simple. No attempts of any sort appear to have been made to find out who owned the opium, (Continued at foot of next column).

A SUB-EDITOR'S NOTICE.

ARGUMENTS IN THE APPEAL COURT.

MR. H. COOPER v. THE NEWS-PAPER ENTERPRISE, LTD.

The Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) and the Puisne Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood) sitting as an appeal court yesterday heard an appeal against the judgment of the Puisne Judge in the case of Mr. Harry Cooper v. the Newspaper Enterprise Ltd. The original action was a claim for \$1,000, judgment being given in favour of the defendants. The appellant asks for the Puisne Judge's decision to be set aside on the grounds that:—

a. The finding of the learned judge was wrong, unreasonable, and unwarranted by the evidence.

b. The learned judge misdirected himself.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. M. M. Watson, appeared for the appellant, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., instructed by Mr. A. el Arculli, for the respondents.

The Agreement Between the Parties.

Mr. Jenkin said the claim was against the respondent for \$1,000. The agreement arose out of the relationship between parties in the journalistic profession. The appellant, Mr. Cooper, had been in the service of the respondents from the year 1927. On July 19, 1927, he entered into an agreement with the respondents to serve them for four years in a stated and well defined journalistic capacity as sub-editor-reporter. He was to serve in that capacity only, and that description of the service went to the root of the contract because under it he could not be called upon to render other service on the salary as based upon that particular grade.

Clause Six of the agreement would come under consideration during the hearing of the appeal. That was a clause under which either side could give three months' notice.

On December 20, 1928, Mr. Burnett, of the respondent company, purported to dismiss Mr. Cooper by a letter of that date. That was under Clause Six of the agreement, and Mr. Cooper's services were to terminate on March 31. One real question would be what were the appellant's rights at that date insofar as they had relation to the rights of the respondents to terminate the service relationship then existing between them.

Salary and Position.

When Mr. Cooper first started to function under the contract Exhibit "A" he was the fourth in seniority in the office. The senior sub-editor was Mr. MacDonald. The next in seniority Mr. Dobbie. There was another gentleman in the editorial department and Mr. Cooper came fourth.

Mr. Dobbie left and Mr. Cooper was then asked by Mr. Burnett to take over the job of senior sub-editor. Mr. Cooper's position as sub-editor was published by the respondent in a local directory.

In the journalistic profession there was a distinct and well known difference between a sub-editor and a sub-editor-reporter. Mr. Burnett admitted that the salary settled between the parties was based on the position assigned to Mr. Cooper. The rate of salary appeared in Clause Three. For the first year Mr. Cooper was to receive \$350, the second \$400, the third \$425 and in the fourth year \$450. Under that agreement he had to do three full years as sub-editor-reporter before he got full salary.

Under the new arrangement he was in receipt of \$450 on April, 1928, after only eight months' service. In that time he jumped from No. 4 to senior sub-editor, and from the lowest salary under the agreement to the highest salary.

The only explanation was in accordance with a change in the grade of the appellant's service. (Continued on next column.)

where it came from and where it was going. The gunmen on the Kungwo have been allowed to escape untouched. The opium is said to have been on its way to Nanking, but that is only the common report and must not be accepted as an established fact. The whole effort of the Chinese officials appears to have been concentrated on the unfortunate Andersen and naturally we are left wondering why?

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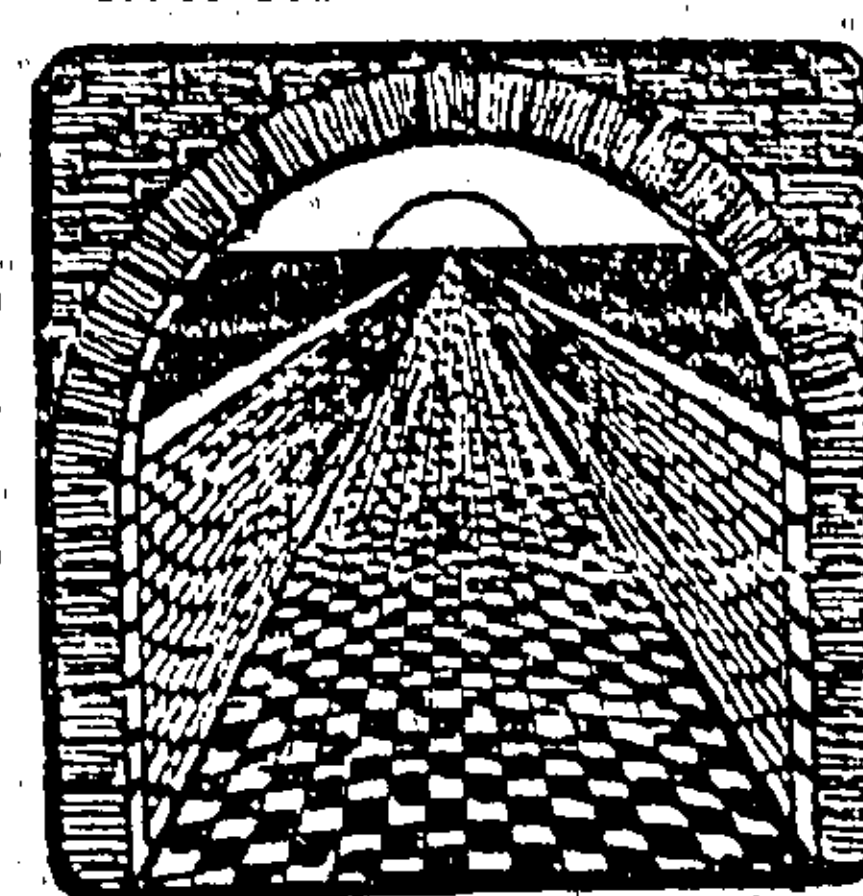
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TWELVE PIRATES KILLED.

WOOSUNG WATER POLICE CRUSH GANG ON WEN KONG BAY.

Counsel submitted that a new arrangement was come to between the parties after the agreement had been in force for some six months. It could only operate in one of two ways. Either it was a variation of the agreement or a rescission of the agreement.

"The New Arrangement."

Counsel submitted that in the present case the new arrangement was one which could be enforced by the appellant against the respondent by virtue of its existence, without reference at all to the old contract. He had been offered a higher salary, had accepted and had been paid it. The appointment offered to him was not limited by any period of time and he submitted that, in law, Mr. Cooper could have sued Mr. Burnett.

If after the letter purporting to give Mr. Cooper three months' notice Mr. Burnett had reverted to the salary of \$350 under the old agreement, Mr. Cooper would have had right to action for the balance. He would be entitled if Mr. Burnett paid him \$350 during those three months to sue Mr. Burnett for three times his monthly salary because he had served at that. Mr. Burnett would not be able to rely on the agreement, Exhibit "A," because it had gone.

The evidence on the point given at the trial was all to the effect that Mr. Cooper should have had six months' notice.

Case For Defendants.

Mr. Alabaster, K.C., in reply said that at the trial the judge found that three months' notice was a reasonable one. The judge was sitting as a jury and if in fact a jury had been sitting its finding could not have been upset.

While admitting that in the majority of a cases a sub-editor had been found entitled to six months' notice three months' had in other been held sufficient. In this case three months were mentioned in the contract.

Plaintiff's Duties Unchanged?

The appellant, contended counsel was never doing anything which uprooted the agreement, as his duties were the same, but he was given more pay because of the greater responsibility. He was still like "Kipling's marine," a soldier and sailor too. In fact Mr. Cooper, although his pay was increased, remained a sub-editor-reporter and there was no variation in his duties. If the agreement was rescinded, then they had to find the terms of the new verbal agreement which must include the passage and restrictive clauses.

It could not, said counsel, possibly have been in Mr. Burnett's mind to abrogate the written agreement, because the restrictive clause would then have no effect, and Mr. Cooper could be engaged by rival concerns after leaving the Newspaper Enterprise.

The most that Mr. Cooper could say was that it was a gentleman's agreement, as nothing was put down in writing, no mention was made of the restrictive covenant or a passage Home. Also he was never definitely appointed senior sub-editor, but was merely requested to do the work.

The Chief Justice's Hint to Counsel.

After Mr. Jenkin had briefly replied the Chief Justice drew Mr. Jenkin's attention to the word "unreasonable" in notice of motion. For using that word when at the bar, said Sir Henry, he was severely taken to task, and he thought it much better that the word should not be used against a judge's decision. He thought it was an unfortunate word, and it would be better left out.

Mr. Jenkin said he was sorry and admitted responsibility for the word. He added that the trial judge had sat as a jury, and a jury's decision could be described as such. The Court reserved its decision.

Twelve pirates were killed and four of their vessels were captured during the course of a gun battle between about 50 of the water thieves and the Woosung Water Police. The fight occurred not far from Woosung on the edge of Wen Kong Bay.

According to reports of the frigate, the Woosung Police received reports that a large band of the searovers were operating off a point called Chi Hwan Sha. The report also stated that several small craft had been seized and looted by the gang over the week-end.

Patrol Called Out.

In reply, Mr. Wu Yu, commander of the 4th Division of the Woosung Water Police, dispatched a large force aboard several patrol vessels to crush the outlaws. All night was spent patrolling the vicinity where the pirates were reported to be hidden, but without sighting a vessel that appeared dangerous.

Just at dawn the next morning, one of the patrol vessels sighted four suspicious craft near the Chin Hwan Sha point. An effort was made to investigate, but the four vessels under suspicion attempted to flee. The patrol craft, aided by other vessels of the police fleet, started in pursuit and rapidly began to overhauled the pirate boats.

Pirates Fire First.

The outlaws were the first to open fire. The police returned it, and a battle ensued that lasted for more than half an hour. The pirates, having their fill of shooting, beat a hasty retreat for land about a mile distant. Those that were able deserted their ships and took to the beach, most of them making a successful getaway. Some were shot down as they fled, however, and when a check of the results was made, it was found that 12 of the law-breakers had been killed. The captured vessels contained small quantities of loot that had been taken by the pirates during recent raids.

K.O.S.B. MAN IN TROUBLE.

"FREE" TRIP TO SHANGHAI.

A District Court Martial sat yesterday at the Murray Barracks to consider charges against Private Andrew Stewart, 2nd Batta, K.O.S.B., of desertion and losing military equipment. Stewart and two other K.O.S.B. men gave themselves up at Shanghai on July 28.

Stewart said that they went on board a ship on July 24 when very drunk and got taken off to sea. He called the two men with him to corroborate his story.

The Prosecutor pointed out that accused was at the time wearing plain clothes—without permission. Stewart had previously been sentenced by court martial at Hong Kong for leave breaking and wilful damage to property.

Accused was found guilty of losing military equipment and was not acquitted on the desertion charge.

Sentence will be promulgated later.

VATICAN'S NEW POSTAL SERVICE.

SALE OF SPECIAL STAMPS.

Rome.—It has been announced in the City Vatican that all the formalities have been gone through for the adhesion of the new State to the International Postal Convention, which will now render possible the opening of the new postage stamps specially designed for this service.

Three times a day in the future the Italian royal mail bus will call at the Vatican post office to fetch and deliver Vatican mails in specially sealed and labelled bags.

SOLDIERS AND TAX FARMERS.**REFUSE TO PAY FARES.****SHIPPING FIRMS PROTEST TO THE GOVERNMENT.**

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, Aug. 8. Shipping firms throughout Kwangtung are complaining bitterly of the rudeness and overbearing behaviour of soldiers and tax farmers when travelling in launches and junks. Notwithstanding the orders of the Government, these unwellcome public servants rarely pay their fares. They take the best cabins and nothing will induce them to disgorge a cent. When they are asked for money they reply with obscene abuse and say that they are Government officials and can travel where they like without paying. Sometimes they flourish weapons to show that they "mean business." The masters and pursers are unable to resist, any more than they can when they fall into the hands of West River pirates.

The heads of the leading shipping firms have presented a petition to the Provincial Government to-day, stating their grievances and requesting redress. They point out that the Government has decreed that soldiers and officials travelling on public business should pay half the regular fare. But this is disregarded, particularly by soldiers and tax farmers.

The Government replied that it will do all it can to remedy this abuse.

MA SHIH TSIANG'S INJURIES.**FAMOUS ACTOR IN SERIOUS CONDITION.**

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, Aug. 8.

Of the fourteen persons more or less seriously injured in the attempted assassination of Ma Shih Tsiang, one has succumbed. This was an actor named Maak Ngow, one of Mr. Ma's company. Several others are in a very critical condition and Mr. Ma's chauffeur is not expected to survive. The celebrated actor's injuries, though not likely to be fatal are very serious indeed. His legs were pierced in no less than twenty places by bomb splinters and four toes on his left foot were completely severed. The bomb evidently exploded as it struck the ground just in front of him. It is expected that he will be laid up for months.

The motive and origin of the crime remain a mystery. The police rounded up about twenty people but it is doubtful if they have got anything very tangible against any of them. Rumour is busy with stories of the highly coloured nature which might be expected to be attached to anyone in Mr. Ma's position as a stage favourite. Mr. Ma Shih Chih, his brother, is of the opinion that it was the work of a "blackmailing gang" who had been sending threatening letters demanding fabulous sums of money under pain of assassination. Mr. Ma paid not the slightest attention to these threats but had engaged an armed bodyguard. Theatrical circles are greatly alarmed, other actors wondering if they, too, are in danger. The crime still remains the chief topic of conversation in the city.

LI TSAI HSIN TO LEAVE TANGSHAN.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, Aug. 8.

Marshal Li Tsai Hsin will leave Tangshan in the near future and has decided to live in Nanjing.

"PLEASURE" TRIP TO MACAO.**CHINESE WAITRESS TRICKED.****LIGHT SENTENCE FOR TWO BLACKGUARDS.**

Two young Chinese were charged before Mr. Whyte-Smith at Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday with taking away a girl, about 20 years of age, and selling her into a house of ill-fame without the consent of her parents. Both defendants pleaded not guilty and denied that they knew the complainant.

Mr. H. R. Butters, Assistant Secretary of the S.C.A., who prosecuted, told his Worship that the girl had been living at 23, Shantung Street, Yaumatei, with her adopted mother and father. She had been with them since she was 5 years of age and was now employed as a waitress in a Chinese restaurant. On June 30 the two defendants and another man not in custody and a woman, the wife of the second defendant, came to the restaurant and offered to take the girl for a trip to Macao. The girl agreed and arrangements were made for the second defendant's wife to take her place while she was away. The party went to Macao and stayed at a boarding house. After being there a few days the girl was asked for her ring and bracelet which were pawned for \$10 to pay the bill. The two defendants then took the girl to a brothel where they sold her for \$170.

Saved by a Friend.

After staying at the place for a week, a Chinese gentleman who might be described as a "customer" of the place saw the girl there and found that he knew her. He returned to Hong Kong and told her adopted father and mother. The parents went to Macao and after explaining matters to the mistress of the place the girl was allowed to go with her parents. On returning to Hong Kong the police were informed and the defendants arrested.

In reply to his Worship who asked why the girl agreed to go with the defendants, Mr. Butters said that it might be described as a pleasure trip.

After hearing the evidence, his Worship convicted both defendants and sentenced the first to two months' imprisonment, and the second one month.

"BROKERS" IN CHILDREN.**YEAR'S GAOL FOR FEMALE KIDNAPPER.**

Two Chinese married women were before Mr. T. Whyte-Smith yesterday charged with kidnapping or alternatively with harbouring a five-year-old boy.

The first defendant said that the boy was kidnapped by a man whom she could not produce in court. She had no alternative but to receive the punishment of the Court. The second defendant pleaded not guilty.

Detective Sergeant Fitcher said that defendant came to Hong Kong and from the country went to complainant's house saying that she was looking for work. She remained four days and on July 20 she took the complainant's son out to tea. That was the last seen of the boy who was the subject of the charge. The mother made a report to the police, saying that she suspected the woman.

The boy had been handed over to a man who subsequently sold him in a perfectly legal transaction, through the S.C.A.

The second defendant's home had been used to keep the boy in prior to his sale. This woman was known to be a "broker in children."

Efforts were made to arrest the man involved in the kidnapping, but without success.

The first defendant was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and the second defendant acquitted.

ROUND THE COURTS.**ALLEGED "BUCKET SHOP" SWINDLE.**

Further evidence was given yesterday in the case in which seven Chinese are charged in connection with swindling a number of native firms by establishing a bogus firm and ordering goods on credit. Among the witnesses were the proprietors of a leather shop and a printing establishment, both of whom stated that they had been victimised by the Kung Fat Wing Firm. Both produced receipts to show that the goods had been delivered to this firm and both stated that applications for payment had been fruitless. The hearing was adjourned.

"LUCKY YOUNG MAN."

"Young man, it is lucky for you that there is no evidence. I don't know what you did, but let this be a warning to you. You are discharged."

These words were addressed by Mr. E. W. Hamilton yesterday to the Chinese youth living with his parents in West Point, who was charged with indecently assaulting a young girl of seven.

The Police indicated that it was no use proceeding with the case as some of the clothing sent by the Police to the analyst has produced negative results.

The mother of the young girl protested that the case should continue, but the Magistrate pointed out that it was entirely her own fault and she should not have delayed making the report for ten days.

SMUGGLED WINE.

Five Chinese were charged before Mr. T. M. Hazellrigg yesterday with being concerned in the alleged smuggling of a large consignment of Chinese wines. The case is the outcome of a visit made by Revenue Officers to native liquor establishment.

Revenue Officer Grimmit applied for the withdrawal of the case against two men, who have since been identified as bona fide employees of the wine dealer. This was granted. The others have been remanded until Monday.

DISORDERLY HOUSE RAIDED.

Police officers raided No. 12 Peel Street on Wednesday on learning that the place was kept as a disorderly house. The place appeared to be well-known to the people living in the neighbourhood and quite a number of complaints had been made to the authorities. The Police found the ground floor guarded by an iron grille and this had to be broken down before entry could be effected, by which time a number of the inmates managed to escape.

The brothel keeper, a woman, was fined \$100 by Mr. T. M. Hazellrigg yesterday.

BOY SENT TO GOAL.

One month's hard labour and twelve strokes of the cane was the sentence imposed by Mr. Hazellrigg on a boy of fourteen who was convicted of snatching a bangle from a baby. His Worship remarked that the offender had been older, he would have been sent to prison for a year and would have received a flogging in goal.

GALLANTRY UNREWARDED.

A motor-car driver who had not responded to a summons for allowing an unlicensed driver to drive his motor-car, was arrested on Wednesday and brought before Mr. E. W. Hamilton yesterday. The defendant pleaded "guilty."

Mr. Hamilton: Who is the unlicensed driver?

The Police: A Chinese girl, Your Worship.

Mr. Hamilton to defendant: You allowed a young lady who had no licence to drive your car? You are fined \$10 or 14 days.

REVOLVER FOUND ON POLICE PIER.

At the Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith made an order for the confiscation of a German revolver which was found by two soldiers of the Punjab Regiment, and handed over to the Police. Detective Sergeant Kellett, who applied for the confiscation, said that the revolver had been handed to the police by Captain Moriarty of the Punjab Regiment. It was found on the steps of the Police Pier Kowloon, on Sunday afternoon.

(Continued on next column.)

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. G. RAPP.**SECRETARY OF HUMPHREYS' ESTATE, LTD.****FUNERAL AT HAPPY VALLEY.**

The death of Mr. George (Gustav) Rapp at 4.40 a.m. yesterday came as a great shock to his many friends. It is understood that he was removed to the Government Civil Hospital the previous day suffering from heart trouble and that the end came suddenly.

Mr. Rapp, who was 50 years of age, had been the Secretary of Humphreys' Estate & Finance Co., Ltd., and during the past three years he also held a similar position in the Peak Tramways Co., Ltd.

He leaves many relatives to mourn his loss. The chief mourners at the funeral, which took place in the Protestant Cemetery, Happy Valley, in the afternoon, were Mr. F. Rapp (brother), Master George Rapp (son), Misses Irene and Kitty (daughters), Mr. E. Manning and Mr. W. Naef.

The Rev. G. T. Waldegrave conducted the service at the graveside where among the many present were noticed Mr. D. E. Clark (Messrs. J. D. Humphreys & Son), Dr. E. Law, Dr. F. H. Kew, the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G., LL.D., Capt. F. Baylis, Messrs. E. Hausmann, C. Orzulphy, G. Barbe, E. Bougon, L. E. Lammerit, J. Toppin, J. F. Grose, J. Noronha, J. D. Bush, S. M. Churn, A. Leong Hing Kee, P. Leong Hing Kee, R. Pestonji, A. Samy, A. P. Greaves, R. Basa, Landolt, Choa Po Sien, Ho Wing, W. Sanger, H. K. Hung, J. Pestonji, S. Jacks, Choa Po Yew, Li Fuk Tan, Li Sik Ling, Mr. and Mrs. W. Way.

Wreaths were sent by "His Sorrowing Wife," Mother, Fritz and Winnie, Elsie, Walter and Nic, Sik Ling and Johanna, Ah Ler, Mr. and Mrs. Manning, Fook Chow and Sofia, Miss Lau Siu Chan, Miss Chu San Fong, Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Kotewall. There were many other floral tributes from personal friends.

A COUGH DOCTOR!

A Chinese medicine dealer was before Mr. Whyte Smith on a charge of hawking medicine without a license. He informed the Magistrate that he sold medicine made from nuts which he obtained from the Lau Fung Mountain in Canton. His Worship: What is it good for?—Defendant—Cough! Sergeant Barnicle told the Magistrate that defendant had had a previous conviction for a similar offence.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$4 or four days.

SERVANTS AND DOG MUZZLES.

Further summonses for allowing dogs to be about without being muzzled were heard by Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday. A gentleman living at 125 Kowloon Tong pleaded that he left the dog in the garden at night to prevent theft. It had worked the muzzle loose and had then jumped over the garden wall. Sergeant Cordeaux confirmed this point and informed His Worship that the muzzle was hanging around the dog's head.

Defendant in reply to His Worship said that a servant had put the muzzle on the dog. His Worship cautioned the defendant and pointed out that house servants were very bad about muzzles.

GATE LEFT OPEN.

Mr. A. D. Sequeira, summoned for a similar offence to the above, said that he had left his dog to wander about in the garden to protect his property. It was very large and he could not chain the animal. His Worship remarked that he knew Kowloon Tong walls and they were very low. He did not know what owners could do about it. Sergeant Cordeaux pointed out that in the present case the gate had been left open as the dog re-entered the garden by the gate when he chased it. Defendant was fined \$8.

MUZZLE NOT BOUGHT.

A summons against Mr. G. F. Nightingale, of 25 Humphreys Building, was answered by a Chinese, who said that his master was at present in Japan. His master bought the dog shortly before leaving the Colony and had not got a muzzle for it.

His Worship registered a caution and told the defendant that it would be no excuse in future to plead that his master was in Japan.

CORRESPONDENCE.**KOWLOON MOTORIST'S COMPLAINT.**

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS.")

"Sir,—For the last few days I was unable to obtain space for parking my car except at the extreme northern end of the site next to Canton Road. To do so the car must climb the pavement, and it will be a great boon to motorists if the kerb at this point were removed or the gutter filled up."

It is high time that the authorities gave the motor public more concession by allowing them to park at the front of the railway station next to the taxi-stand and along the police pier, where the buses used to stop.

Thanking you for courtesy in publishing this most vexed problem which needs a most urgent solution.—Yours, etc.,

Hong Kong, August 8.

CASTLE PEAK ROAD.**NOW OPEN TO TRAFFIC.**

Work of clearing away the debris of the landslide at the 1½ mile point has progressed to a stage which permits motor traffic to pass. The road was declared open at noon yesterday and many bathers with sheds at Castle Peak availed themselves of the privilege of using the road once more.

A huge boulder, some 30 feet in diameter, and which formerly rested on the edge of the cliff in a threatening position has been blasted in two, leaving just enough room for one car to pass at a time. The old speculation as to when it would fall on the road and upon whose precious head has now been finally settled!

RIDER MAIN SERVICE BEGINS.**BUT MORE WATER STILL NEEDED.**

The two-hour rider main supply to houses came into operation yesterday. A close inspection for defective taps and fittings has been made and the supply was not granted to houses where defects had not been made good. In order that no hardship should be incurred in this respect a number of street fountains, about fifty in all, are being kept open.

All the reservoirs have now reached overflow level except Tytam Tuk where the water level is about forty feet below. It is hoped that this reservoir will be filled before the end of the raining season for the Government will then be able to maintain a full supply until the harbour pipe-line is finished. If, however, little or no more rain falls it will probably be necessary to go back to the street fountain supply.

INDIAN STUDENT SENT FOR TRIAL.**ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF YOUNG GIRL.**

An Indian student formerly at Sheffield University was committed for trial at Leeds Assizes by the Sheffield Magistrate on the charge of abducting Edna Ridge, aged 18, of Wood View, Wincobank, Sheffield.

At previous hearings it was alleged that the student, Harbans Lal Minocha, had taken the girl to hotels in Sheffield and Chesterfield and assaulted her, eventually leaving her at Chesterfield, where she was found in distress in a disused warehouse.

For the defence it was submitted that the girl was "man mad," and would go anywhere where men were. It was also submitted that the prosecution had not proved that the girl had been induced to go with Minocha, but had gone of her own free will. The defending solicitor said that the allegations depended entirely on the uncorroborated story of the girl, and that on such evidence the accused should not be sent for trial.

The accused pleaded not guilty, but did not call evidence, and reserved his defence.

YOUR DRIVE WILL

have greater power and accuracy if you use the right club.



We have just received fresh stocks of the following Woods:—

WALTER HAGEN
JACK WHITE &
RANGE FINDER.

JACK WHITE'S MATCHED SETS

3 WOODS\$50
6 IRONS—RUSTLESS...\$75

Sports Department

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

The Viva-tonal Columbia

POPULAR TABLE GRAND

BRITISH MADE NEW COLUMBIA
DOUBLE SPRING PIANO-REFLEX
MOTOR TONE ARM

NEW COLUMBIA No. 9 SOUND BOX
IN OAK \$110—IN MAROANY \$125
Less 10% Discount for Cash.

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THE FAR EAST

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China, Straits, Etc.

Hong Kong Daily Press Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PEAK CLUB.

MEMBERS of the PEAK CLUB are reminded that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will take place at 6 O'CLOCK THIS AFTERNOON at the Club. Wives of Members are Cordially Invited to Attend. [8910]

THE LUEN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 181 of the Companies Ordinance, 1911, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the LUEN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of the Liquidator, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONG KONG, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th DAY of AUGUST, 1929, at 12 NOON, for the purposes provided for in the said Section. Dated this 6th day of August, 1929. A. RITCHIE, C.A., Liquidator. [8909]

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of MESSRS. CHOW KEE and HO SUI, formerly Partners in the Firm of CHUNG LEE & CO., carrying on Business as BUILDING CONTRACTORS at No. 113, WANCHAI ROAD, ceased on the 26th July, 1929. [8902]

NOTICE.

WE beg to Notify the Public that we have received the following Telegrams from MESSRS. CAREY & DANIEL, MANAGERS for GUZDARS KAJORA COAL CO., CALCUTTA: "Please publish in Papers that Guzdars Kajora Colliery working satisfactorily and output increasing." "We have Cancelled N. MODY & Co.'s Agency for Guzdars Kajora and Damargaria Coal Companies." "We appoint your Firm (PATELL & GHADIALI) as our SOLE AGENTS for Guzdars Kajora Coal for Hong Kong and China—Wilsford." PATELL & GHADIALI, Sole Agents for Guzdars Kajora Coal Co., Hong Kong, August 7th, 1929. [8924]

HONG KONG TRAMWAYS, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Fifty Cents Per Share has been declared Payable on TUESDAY, 27th AUGUST NEXT, on and after which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained upon application at the Registered Office of the Company, CANAL ROAD EAST, BOWLINGTON, Hong Kong. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER of MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 13th AUGUST to MONDAY, 26th AUGUST, 1929, Both Days inclusive. By Order of the Board, W. F. SIMMONS, Secretary. Hong Kong, 6th Aug., 1929. [8903]

IN H.B.M. CONSULAR COURT AT AMOY.

BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION No. 3 of 1929. Re TAIT & CO., ex parte F. B. MARSHALL.

TAKE Notice that the above named Bankrupt has applied to the Court for his Discharge, and that the Court fixed the 22nd DAY of AUGUST, 1929 at 10 O'CLOCK in the Forenoon at Amoy for Hearing the Application. Dated this 23rd day of July, 1929. W. D. BUSSELL, A.C.A., Receiver. [8900]

"PEAK MANSIONS."

SITUATED within Two Minutes' Walk from the Tram Station and overlooking the Southern Side of the Island. Ready for Occupation. Five-Bedroom and Six-Bedroom APARTMENTS with all Modern Conveniences, Drying Rooms and Out-houses, Two Lifts. Also PRIVATE GARAGES TO LET. Situate at the Rear of PEAK MANSIONS. Separate Compartments including Light and Water. Apply to—CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT, 4th Floor, FRANK BARK BUILDING.

INTIMATIONS.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE Goods of LO LIM YICK alias LU LIM IOO alias LO LIM YOK alias LU LOO LIM YOK alias LU KWONG CHAN alias LU KWONG CHAU alias YING SHAU, late of U U, MACAO, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of the provisions of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order Limiting the Time for Creditors and others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to the 30th DAY of AUGUST, 1929.

All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send in their Claims to the Undersigned on or before That Date.

WILKINSON & GRIST, Solicitors for the Administrator, 9, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong. [8192]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE Goods of WILLIAM HUGH SPARKE, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of the provisions of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order Limiting the Time for Creditors and others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to the 30th DAY of AUGUST, 1929.

All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send in their Claims to the Undersigned on or before That Date.

WILKINSON & GRIST, Solicitors for the Executors, 9, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong. [8193]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE Goods of BURJORI CAWASJI SETHNA, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of the provisions of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order Limiting the Time for Creditors and others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to the 30th DAY of AUGUST, 1929.

All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send in their Claims to the Undersigned on or before That Date.

WILKINSON & GRIST, Solicitors for the Executors, 9, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong. [8194]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE Goods of CHARLES WILLIAM ALEXANDER, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of the provisions of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order Limiting the Time for Creditors and others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to the 30th DAY of AUGUST, 1929.

All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send in their Claims to the Undersigned on or before That Date.

WILKINSON & GRIST, Solicitors for the Executors, 9, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong. [8195]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE Goods of BROOKE DAVID, DECEASED.

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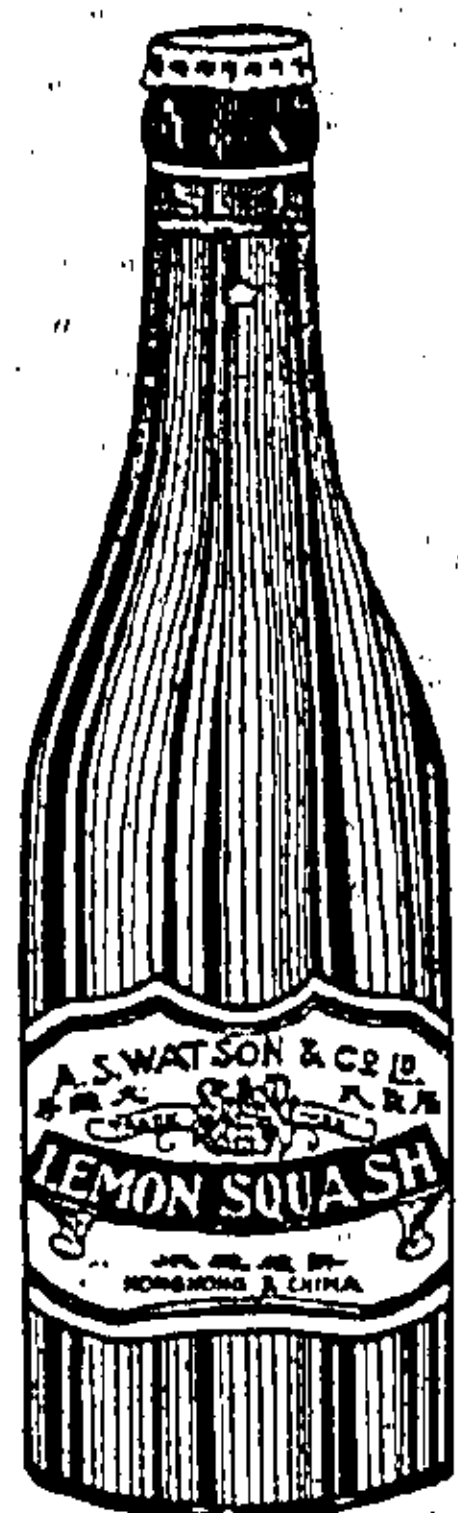
KWANG TUNG ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

CANTON, CHINA.

TENDERS.

THE above Company is open to receive TENDERS up to SEPTEMBER 15th, 1929 for a Diesel Electric Station. Specifications can be obtained by applying to the Company's ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT. [8201]

WATSON'S LEMON SQUASH



DELICIOUS AND REFRESHING

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TEL. C. 436. TEL. K. 19.



PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 12th DAY of AUGUST, 1929, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Shek Shan, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	Kowloon Island Lot No. 2207.	Adjoining Kowloon Island Lot No. 1829, Chatham Road.	As per sale plan.	About 1,054	10	1,800

[8206]



PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 12th DAY of AUGUST, 1929, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Mong Kok Tani, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
2	Kowloon Island Lot No. 2208.	Adjoining Kowloon Island Lot No. 1829, Sai Yeung Choi Street.	As per sale plan.	About 12,888	142	21,600

[8207]

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 3.05 p.m., stated:—

Pressure is now highest in the Pacific to the north-east of Japan. The depression remains over Tongking and the typhoon is situated about 150 miles north-east of Aparri, moving W.N.W. or W.

Local Forecast:—N.E. winds, moderate to fresh, fine generally.

The Typhoon.

Mainia, July 8, 9.45 a.m.—Typhoon in about 19deg Long. E. and 19deg Lat. N., moving W.

12.30 p.m.—Cyclone or typhoon E.N.E. of Aparri, moving W. or W.N.W.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. Central 12.

Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. Central 4311.

London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, AUGUST 9, 1929.

MR. SOONG'S DILEMMA.

In very few, if any, countries is the position of Finance Minister an easy one. The balancing of national balance-sheets is a difficult business these days, and the man responsible for drafting budgets has few friends. Where the records of revenue and expenditure of the State are kept in a business-like manner, and where the authority of the central Administration is freely and fully recognised throughout the country, the task of the Minister in charge of the national exchequer is made so much easier. In countries where no systematic methods are observed in the raising and spending of public funds, and large sums of money are apt to change hands in mysterious ways, the Finance Minister's work is so much more difficult. Mr. T. V. SOONG has found himself in a most unenviable position. The military leaders have decided upon certain measures for reducing current army expenditure and for future military expenses. Just how the programme is to be carried out was presumably not discussed; the Minister of Finance, appears to have been left to make the best he could out of a bad job. But Mr. Soong preferred not to make a beginning on a task which seemed to him a hopeless one from the start, and submitted his resignation to the National Government. Without a substantial reduction in military expenditure, and the adoption of a fully adequate Budget system, Mr. Soong declined "to face the sorely-trying people" of China.

Reference was made in these columns a few days ago to the great difficulties connected with the problem of disbanding troops in China. It is estimated by Marshal CHIANG KAI SHAK that the Chinese army (or, more correctly, armies) number two million men, and the Disbandment Conference has decided to reduce this total to 800,000. This means that nearly a million and a quarter men have to be found means of making a livelihood other than by military service. Actually, the proposal means much more, for the various armies scattered throughout the country are not really part of the national military machinery, but consist of bodies of troops attached to individual leaders, not all of whom are of one mind. The task of deciding what proportion of each War Lord's followers shall be disbanded will call for the utmost tact and discretion, otherwise personal jealousies may give rise to serious disagreements between the various military leaders—with the usual and inevitable result. CHIANG KAI SHAK says that the minimum estimated military expenditure at the moment is 300 million dollars, excluding extraordinary expenses. In other words, this is the cost of the armies on a peace footing. The annual revenue of the National Government is put down at 450 million dollars, of which 100 million is earmarked in connection with repayment of national loans. According to these figures, China's military expenditure is substantially in excess of the balance of 350 million dollars remaining of the national revenue—which means there is no money in the Treasury for any other purpose whatever! Nothing for education, nothing for roads, for public health, social services—nothing, in fact, for anything! A radical reduction of military expenditure is the only way to save China from bankruptcy, says Marshal CHIANG KAI SHAK, and Mr. T. V. SOONG's action in resigning the portfolio of Finance Minister goes to confirm this view. According to the Marshal, the reduction of the army from 2,000,000 to 800,000 men still means that 60 per cent. of the national revenue will be absorbed in military expenditure—though it is difficult to see how this figure is arrived at. If two million men cost 300 million dollars annually to maintain, a force of 800,000 should not cost more than 150,000,000, which is only about 38 per cent. of the estimated total revenue, and not 60 per cent. as stated by Marshal CHIANG KAI SHAK—unless, of course, it is proposed greatly to improve the conditions of military service by making substantial increases in pay and other concessions in accord with the spirit of the times. But the National Government is not in a position to lay out money for such a purpose. Out of its estimated annual revenue of 450 million dollars, nearly a quarter of that amount is earmarked in connection with the settlement of China's obligations abroad. According to Mr. SOONG, the Disbandment Conference has put down on paper huge sums of money for disbandment and future military expenses, leaving the Finance Minister to find out how the money is to be raised. He, in turn, has consulted a number of financial experts, who reached the unanimous conclusion that while it is possible to raise the money required, there must be an assurance given by the National Government that a fully adequate budgetary system be adopted. Seemingly, it was impossible to obtain that assurance—as it was impossible for Mr. Soong to satisfy himself that the figures estimated by the Disbandment Conference would not be greatly exceeded. The maximum monthly military expenditure was set down at 10 million dollars—"which is heavy enough." In view of the general attitude of the Disbandment Conference, Mr. Soong is of opinion that the monthly military expenditure will be undoubtedly far in excess of the sum set down as a maximum—and he is in a position to know. He has had a good many years' practical experience in handling financial affairs, and knows the peculiarities of his countrymen—especially those associated with military matters.

Now comes news that CHIANG KAI SHAK has persuaded Mr. SOONG to withdraw his resignation—this following a report (subsequently denied) that the Marshal had himself decided to resign office. It is too early yet to accept either of these announcements as authentic. That Mr. Soong submitted his resignation is a fact; reports of subsequent developments at the moment of writing are not fully authenticated. In any event, it is quite clear that there is serious trouble in the problem of disbanding troops which is causing friction. The bitter denunciation of CHIANG KAI SHAK by the widow of SUN YAT SEN is significant; the lady has no official standing, but she has a very large following in China, and it is safe to assume that her views are held—if not expressed—by many. The manifesto of General LI TUNG JEN, published in yesterday's issue, is also significant. He bluntly declares that CHIANG KAI SHAK deliberately took advantage of Sino-Russian differences to divert public attention from his political difficulties by creating a diplomatic crisis. To attempt to forecast further developments would be futile; we must wait and see. If it is true that Mr. Soong has consented to remain in office, CHIANG KAI SHAK has scored a very substantial victory, but the difficulties facing the Finance Minister remain. He has declared that the orderly development of the nation is impossible unless a national budget is framed forthwith, but that is impossible unless effective restraint is put upon the excessive demands of military leaders for compensation. Events seem to wait upon a demonstration by CHIANG KAI SHAK of his willingness—and ability—to exercise that restraint.

News and Views.

The annual general meeting of the Peak Club takes place at 6 p.m. to-day at the Club. Wives of members are cordially invited to attend.

Seven cases of typhoid, two of them fatal, were reported last week, the patients being British 1, Portuguese 2, Indian 1, Chinese 3. There was one case of small-pox and one of diphtheria (both Chinese) and 2 influenza deaths. On Wednesday one Japanese case of para-typhoid was notified.

The National Sugar Refining Co., Wocung, which was compelled to suspend business a couple of years ago on account of financial difficulties, re-opened on August 1, according to advertisements appearing in the Chinese Press.

A number of merchants in Shanghai have organized a cement company, the head offices of which are in Nanking. The factory is situated outside the walls of the capital and, according to the Chinese papers, it is producing cement of a very good quality.

The Hankow Commissioner for Foreign Affairs reports that he has received a message from the Central Government, saying that his report on the contents of the *Central China Post* has been considered. The Government does not deem it necessary to do anything in the matter beyond warning the editor not to oppose the Kuomintang or to publish rumours.

Telegrams from Java to the Chinese Press say that, during a football match which took place at Watevreden between the Loh Ewa players from Shanghai and the Bandoeng Union, a fight took place on account of a decision of the referee which was considered by the crowd to be unfair. The report does not state whether the game ended then or whether it was played to a finish.

Recommendation that a \$6,000,000 park and recreation playground acquisition programme be adopted was made in the report of the New York City Recreation Committee, recently made public. Funds to buy the land are already in hand and in sight. The committee further urged an increase in the salaries of playground directors, which were described as "woefully inadequate" and as "keeping standards down."

Japan's breast-stroke champion Tsuruta established a new world record for the 500-metre breast stroke in the 25-metre pool at Kyoto last month, when he negotiated the distance in 2 mins. 45 secs. He also created a new Japanese record of 1 min. 14.8 secs. in the 100-metre breast stroke. These records were established at the Second Swimming Championship Meet held under the auspices of the Kyoto Amateur Athletic Association.

The American Embassy in London, made "dry" by a recent decision of Ambassador Dawes, is not the only "dry" American territory in Europe. The embassies at Berlin, Copenhagen and Oslo also have the status. The American Minister at Oslo is a total abstainer, and the question of serving alcoholic liquors has never arisen there. No liquors have been served at Copenhagen for the last two years. The Embassy at Paris has been closed since the death of Mr. Myron T. Herrick, the late Ambassador. No liquor is served in the diplomatic Chancellery, which is the only part of the Embassy now functioning.

Members of the Shanghai Golf Club have been saying that the Seokkingia course is playing very well just now, and this is confirmed by the way in which the professionals in Shanghai specialize in holes in one on that course. It was but recently that the Rev. W. Robbins had a one at the seventh hole, and now the *North China Daily News* reports that Dr. Paul Martin had a snappy one at the 14th. Messrs. Johnnie Walker & Sons present a bottle of their product, as well as a parchment certificate, for this performance, and it is rumoured that their shareholders propose to ask the Committee of the Shanghai Golf Club to rebunker the course!

In an effort to open the British market to Western Canadian bulbs, in competition with imports from Holland, the British Columbia Government will send a large bulb consignment to the British Government to be planted in public parks. This gift is designed to demonstrate to English flower-lovers that Canada can produce bulbs equal to any in the world, just as it is growing much of the best plant seeds sold by English companies. Daffodils and tulips, of which fine specimens are grown commercially on Vancouver Island, will form the bulk of the shipment.

Erection of a large steel building put together without a single rivet, has been completed at Niagara Falls. The structure, in which gas welding entirely replaced riveting, was said by building experts to foreshadow the time when large cities will be free from the riveter's racket and modern skyscraper construction will go on comparatively without noise. The building is said to be the first large structure in which gas welding has been used entirely. It is 75 feet wide, 200 feet long and 42 feet 5 inches high and required 297 tons of structural steel. Welders without previous experience in structural welding were employed and qualified for work in accordance with tests recommended by the American Welding Society.

An indication of the increasing use made of air transport by London merchants and firms trading with Australia is the suggestion by the Australian Merchants Association that a less bulky form of bill of lading should be available when documents are to be sent either wholly or partly by air mail. A revised bill of lading has been drawn up by the shipping lines in which much thinner paper is used and the 15 clauses of the old text are compressed into about one-sixth the original space. It is also reported that certain insurance interests have agreed to use a thinner paper for policies and that merchants promise to do likewise with invoices. The lead thus given by the Australian and New Zealand shipping lines will probably spread to other trades and the Indian trade is already considering the matter.

Looking Back 25 Years.

The American barque *Evie J. Ray*, Capt. F. Kaster, had a very long voyage from Borneo to Hong Kong. She left Rajang on October 2 last, and encountered a typhoon off the coast of Luzon, being nearly driven ashore. After the storm the vessel was found to have severely strained herself, and was making water freely. It was found necessary to put into Nhatrang for repairs. After leaving that port for Hong Kong the steam-pump broke down, and they had to put into Manila, where the ship was again repaired. Another typhoon was met with, and again the ship put back in distress. The *Evie J. Ray* was over ten months on the voyage from Borneo to this port. *Hong Kong Daily Press*, Aug. 9, 1904.

Looking Back 50 Years.

The steamer *Victory*, Capt. Cowyn, which arrived here on Thursday evening, is a very fine vessel and well fitted-up. She was built in 1874, but this is her first visit to this port, and she comes now under charter of the owners of the "Glen" line. She experienced very hot weather in the Red Sea and lost two of her crew. The following is an abstract of her log:—Left London Docks on Friday, June 28, and passed through the Downs at 6 a.m. on the following morning. Had westerly gales with heavy head sea in the Channel. Passed Ushant at 5 p.m. on the 29th, Cape St. Vincent on the 29th, Gibraltar on the 27th at 9.30 a.m., and Malta on the 31st. Arrived at Port Said on July 3, entered the Canal at 8.15 a.m. on the 4th, and arrived at Suez on the 7th at 4.30 p.m. Had light following wind with intense heat in the Red Sea. On the 11th Mr. Trengrove, third engineer, was killed by a fall from the high-pressure cylinder to the floor of the engine-room; it is supposed while in a fit of apoplexy, as there are the proper provisions to prevent such a casualty. At 5 p.m. on the same day his body was committed to the deep with the usual ceremonies. On the 12th, at 8.10 a.m., William Eldridge, second steward, died in a fit of heat apoplexy. At 11.45 of the same day the engineer's steward fell down insensible from sunstroke, and another hand was also laid up from the effects of the heat. During the last two days, the thermometer had ranged, day and night, from 99 to 101. At 1.30 p.m. stopped the ship and committed the body of the second steward to the deep with the usual ceremonies. At 2.30 p.m. it was deemed advisable to haul the ship up broadside to the wind to let the foul air blow away. *Hong Kong Daily Press*, Aug. 9, 1879.

NORTHERN FLOODS
SPREADING.SERIOUS DAMAGE TO
RAILWAYS.

MUKDEN ISOLATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, Aug. 8.

While Peking and district is blessed with perfect summer weather, heavy rain is still falling west and north-west, causing all the rivers to rise again.

Yangtze, on the Peking-Tientsin Railway, is flooded by the North Canal, and it is feared the railway will be damaged. The Peking-Suiyuan Railway has suffered badly, from Kalgan westward, the railway bed being washed out in many places, while three bridges were damaged, besides which buildings have collapsed, and the telegraph been damaged.

Mukden news is that so far as railways are concerned Mukden is isolated. The Liao and Hun rivers have overflowed, damaging the tracks of three railways.

CONFERENCE SCHEDULED
FOR MANCHULI.

(Wah Tse Yai Pao.)

SHANGHAI, Aug. 9.

The first Sino-Russian official conference will be held at Manchuli. Mr. Chu Shao Yang—who will act as China's representative—and some of the Russian delegates have already gone there. Mr. Chu will meet the Russian representative in a day or two.

EUGENE PICK SENT
TO GAOL.FORGING OF CONSULATE
SEALS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Aug. 8.

The Shanghai Provisional Court has sentenced Eugene Pick, formerly Borodin's assistant, to nine months imprisonment for forging the seals of the British and American Consulates. Notice of appeal has been lodged.

"GOLDEN STEEDS" NEXT
FLIGHT.

(Nan Chung Kuo.)

The aeroplane "Golden Steed," piloted by Yunnanese aviators, will leave Nanking shortly, and make a long distance flight through the country. The plane will go to Peking via Hangchow and Shanghai.

FRANCE AND MANCHURIA
DISPUTE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LA HAYE, Aug. 8.

M. Briand to-day received the Minister to China (1), and discussed the Sino-Russian conflict with him.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN
"BREWERY!"

NEW ERA IN AMERICA.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.

The Prohibition Commissioner, Mr. Doran, has instructed prohibition agents not to interfere in future with Americans who make their own beer, cider, or light wines in their own homes, and do not sell them.

CASUALTIES IN
CALCUTTA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

Casualties in the strike disturbance on Tuesday are now 7 killed and 17 seriously hurt.

FRENCH INTERESTS
IN EGYPT.QUESTION IN THE
CHAMBER.

A DEPUTY'S CONCERN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, Aug. 8.

The Deputy, M. Bouteille has given notice of a question to M. Briand, in the Chamber, asking what steps are being taken to protect French nationals in Egypt.

M. Bouteille declares that French interests appear to be gravely compromised by certain clauses in the proposed Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.

Sir P. Loraine Appointed.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

It is officially announced that His Majesty the King has approved the appointment of Sir Percy Loraine, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Athens, to be High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan.

(Sir Percy Loraine, K.C.M.G., has been Minister to Athens since 1926. He was born on November 15th, 1880, and was educated at Eton and New College, Oxford. He has had a very active diplomatic career, having served at Constantinople, Teheran, Rome, Peking (1911), Paris, Madrid and Warsaw. In 1910, he was Assistant to Sir George Clerk on a special mission to Budapest as special delegate of the Supreme Council. He is a Hon. Lieutenant in the Army and a Fellow of the American Geographical Society.)

COTTON DISPUTE STILL
UNSETTLED.BOTH SIDES REMAIN
MUTE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The position in the cotton dispute is still one of deadlock. Neither side is willing to comment on the Prime Minister's letter expressing an earnest hope that the parties will arrive at a basis on which an early meeting can be arranged.

There is, however, a growing belief that a settlement will ultimately be reached by arbitration.

Owing to the present cotton situation Sir Horace Wilson, (Secretary to the Ministry of Labour) will not accompany Mr. J. H. Thomas on the forthcoming visit to Canada, as planned.

BRITAIN'S UNEMPLOYED.

LESS THAN LAST YEAR.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

LONDON, Aug. 7.

On July 29 the total number of unemployed was 1,154,100, being 31,457 more than the week before and 150,871 less than the year before.

This was exclusive of persons rendered idle by the dispute in the cotton industry, who are disqualified for benefit under the unemployment insurance.

NEW DUTCH MINISTRY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE HAGUE, Aug. 7.

Count Ruys Van Beerenbrouck has formed a Non-Party Administration, with himself as Premier and Minister of the Interior and Agriculture. Jonkheer Van Blokland will continue as Minister of Foreign Affairs and Van Graaf will be Minister of the Colonies.

DEATH OF MR. VICTOR
BERGER.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 7.

The first Socialist to be elected to Congress, Mr. Victor Berger, has died, following injuries which he received when hit by a tram on July 17th.

ROUND THE WORLD
BY AIR!GRAF ZEPPELIN LEAVES
NEW YORK.

THE USUAL STOWAWAYS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.

The "Graf Zeppelin" started from here, on her world tour at 12:39 a.m.

Prior to the start of the Zeppelin two youths were discovered trying to stow away. One escaped and the other was arrested. He said he wanted to go to Hamburg to see his grandmother, who was ill.

A relatively small crowd watched the start. The twenty-one passengers include, besides Mr. W. B. Leeds, Lady Drummond Hay, Sir Hubert Wilkins, and three United States Naval officers. Eight passengers have booked for the world tour. The cargo includes a live bull-pup and an alligator.

CHRISTIAN GENERAL AND
FAMINE FUND.HONAN TO MAKE GOOD HIS
FORCED LOAN OF \$120,000.

Kaifeng, Honan.—The editor of the Peking Leader, Mr. Grover Clark, writes a correspondent of the N.C. Daily News, recently paid our city a visit, as a representative of the International Famine Relief Commission, in connection with the enforced "loan" of \$120,000, which sum the Commission had on deposit with the Bank of Communications, which the Honan Government Finance Department borrowed at the point of rifles in the hands of Marshal Feng's soldiers. Whenever the Commission has been approached for assistance, the only possible answer it could give was that it was prepared to make grants, but only after the Honan Government had repaid the "loan."

When Mr. Teng Cheh-hsi was the Chairman of the Provincial Government, he sent a promise to pay by the mouths of the Honan representatives to the annual meeting of the Commission at Tientsin last autumn. "When the Commission's engineer, Mr. Todd, was here in the spring of the present year, to look into the claims of the south-west for relief measures, the then Chairman, Gen. Han Fuchun, acknowledged the obligation of the Government to repay, and it was Mr. Clark's mission to General Han, and the present Government, to see if by any manner of means the time had arrived when the repayment could be effected.

Agreement to Repay. The Commission felt the greater confidence in sending its representative here at the present time, as it was aware of the fact that the Nanking Government recently allocated to the Honan Government \$800,000 in Famine Relief Government bonds, which are even now being disposed of on the Shanghai market at a rate that will net the local government well over \$500,000. The time was propitious, the envoy was persuasive, and, after being fed and feasted for nearly a week, Mr. Clark returned to the Commission to report that the whole of the fund, forcibly taken in 1927, will be restored in three instalments of \$40,000 during the ensuing three months. Both Mr. Clark and the Honan Government are to be sincerely congratulated on this happy issue of what has been a very unfortunate circumstance.

MAN FOUND DEAD ON
RAILWAY.

MAIL TRAIN DOOR OPEN.

Cardiff.—Near Holywell, the body of a middle-aged man was found on the main L.M.S. line. The discovery was made by the driver of the 4.40 a.m. train from Mostyn, at a point on the Holywell side of Llancarchymor Bridge.

In a pocket there was a motor licence bearing the name Charles Henry Ensor, 17, Kedleston Avenue, Victoria Park, Manchester.

When the Irish mail train from Holyhead reached Chester at 1.54 a.m. the door of a first-class compartment was found to be open, and although containing luggage the compartment was empty.

"HATS OFF TO MR.
SNOWDEN."BRITISH PRESS CHANTS
IN UNISON.

PARIS PEEVED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The remarkable feature of British Press comments on Mr. Snowden's "lone stand" at The Hague is the unanimity of papers of all shades of opinion, which pay tribute to the Chancellor.

Apparently the Conference, which suffered a shock yesterday, is still startled at Mr. Snowden's frankness. M. Hyman's (Belgium) support of his appeal, and also at the speech by Mr. Cheron (France) when, in a spirit of conciliation he declared that the reconstruction of Europe needed nobility of soul, and that therefore the Conference's acceptance of the whole Young plan was essential.

"Brutal" Mr. Snowden.

PARIS, Aug. 8.

"Brutal" is the epithet the French papers apply to Mr. Snowden's attack on the Young plan. They fear he will wreck the Conference.

The Petit Parisien says that the group of nations supporting the Young plan have become consolidated, and it is no longer possible for Mr. Snowden to enlist their support.

Praise From Germany.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.

Newspapers here are most appreciative over Mr. Snowden's overt and resolute stand, though they declare Germany is disappointed.

Italy Displeased.

A Rome message states that the Italian Press almost unanimously objects to Mr. Snowden's speech.

The Giornale d'Italia suggests that Britain, having estranged the whole of Europe, intends to base her policy on friendship with America. It is further stated that a private discussion of the Young Plan has been concluded between Belgium and Japan in favour of its acceptance.

British Dissatisfaction.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The attitude of the British delegation, at The Hague conference, towards the Young scheme was further explained in a statement today, in which the British objections are outlined. It was pointed out that while Great Britain accepts the Young plan as a basis for discussion, it cannot accept it entirely without modifications more favourable to Great Britain.

Great Britain is specially dissatisfied with the alterations in the Spa percentages of the Reparations payments and the fact that the Spa percentages are not applied to all percentages of payments. Great Britain is equally dissatisfied with the provisions in the Young plan that payments in kind which, under the treaty of Versailles, should expire in 1931, will, under the Young plan, continue on that basis for another ten years.

Finally, it was added that opinion in British financial circles is crystallising against the conception of experts that the proposed International Bank should become a great financial institution with a gold reserve, controlling in a general way the international flow of gold.

The British view was that the bank's powers should be limited to those of an international clearing house for the payment of war debts. At today's meeting of the conference, delegates of nearly all other nations replied to the speech made yesterday by Mr. Snowden (British Chancellor of Exchequer).

The Discussion.

M. Cheron, the French Finance Minister, denied that France would gain by any sacrifice that Great Britain would be called upon to make under the Young plan.

Great Britain was, however, supported by the spokesmen of Rumania, Greece and Yugoslavia. In the course of a short meeting this evening, the Conference decided to elect two committees, one to deal with political matters and the other to deal with financial questions. Mr. A. Henderson (British Secretary for Foreign Affairs) was elected Chairman of the Political Committee whilst Baron Rottart (Belgian Finance Minister) was appointed Chairman of the Finance Committee.

It is understood that Mr. Snowden and Mr. Wm. Graham (President of the Board of Trade) will represent Great Britain on the financial committee. Both committees will begin work to-morrow.

"I'M ALONE" AFFAIR
AGAIN.TWO ARBITRATORS
APPOINTED.

RIGHTS OF U.S.A.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

OTTAWA, Aug. 7.

M. Europee Lafleur, the eminent Montreal lawyer, and Mr. Willis van Devanter, Associate Judge of the United States Supreme Court, have been appointed arbitrators in the case of the sinking of the Canadian schooner "I'm Alone" two hundred miles from the coast of Louisiana by a United States coastguard cutter, on March 22nd last.

Besides the question of compensation, the arbitration involves the issue of the United States' right to search and apprehend vessels suspected of rum-running beyond the three-mile limit.

SECRET SOCIETY CHIEF.

SHOT AND STABBED TO
DEATH.

"He lived only a hundred yards away and heard shots that night but thought some persons were only shooting squirrels—at the same time a Chinese fell dead with four bullets through him and sixteen stab wounds."

This was the story told to Mr. F. G. Bourne, the Singapore Coroner, when the inquiry into the death of a Chinese was commenced. The scene was not far away from Sims Avenue, where a few nights earlier five Chinese bandits put up an armed resistance against two detectives.

The discovery was first made by Dr. Raghunathan, of the Kerala Dispensary, Middle Road, who stated in his evidence that he was motoring along Aljunied Road at about 8.15 p.m. on the night in question when he passed something unusual on the side of the road about half way between MacPherson Road and Sims Avenue. He stopped his car and backed it till his headlights showed that a man was lying on the roadside. He got down and on examination found that life was extinct, but the body was still slightly warm. He also noticed a wound on the throat. He then drove on to Geylang police station and lent his car to constables who went to the scene in an Aljunied Road.

A Chinese living at 624 Aljunied Road said that he was in his house with his family when at about 7.45 p.m. he heard shots being fired rapidly. He heard no cry for help or of pain. He thought that people were shooting squirrels. Later Inspector Higgins and a Chinese detective came to his house and showed him a dead body. He had never seen the deceased before.

A Chinese detective police constable, attached to the Geylang station, said that he had made inquiries and found that the deceased was Cheong Soon, a Cantonese, address and occupation unknown. He also learned that Cheong Soon was the head of a bad gang of secret society men. A rival society had given him this information.

Inspector Higgins, who conducted the inquiry, said that he visited the scene of the crime and found several automatic pistol and revolver shells near the body. The hearing was adjourned.

A SCOTTISH JESUIT'S
LEATIFICATION.

FATHER JOHN OGILVIE.

Rome.—A meeting of the Congregation of Holy Rites was held at the Vatican recently to consider the validity of the claims for the beatification of Father John Ogilvie, the Jesuit who was martyred in Glasgow in 1615.

Some difficulty has been encountered in examining the proofing to Ogilvie's political activities. A lengthy volume collecting all documentary evidence has been compiled by a Mr. Brown, a student at the Scottish College here, from texts preserved at Rathfarnham Monastery where Father Ogilvie studied.

It proceeded with, and the preliminary Scottish pilgrimage is expected to be led by Monsignor Mackintosh in honour of the occasion.

AIR MINISTERS IN
CONFERENCE.FRENCH AND BRITISH
CO-OPERATION.

TRANSPORT QUESTIONS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The meeting of the British and French Air Ministers has resulted in an agreement in principle on the basis of large mutual co-operation to develop air transport in Africa, the Near East, Far East, and South America.

M. Eynac (the French Air Minister) is particularly keen on developing night flying.

Much closer relationship between British and French civil aviation is expected as a result of the meeting of the two ministers.

It is understood that plans are also being discussed by which the British air service to India may be extended to French Indo-China.

GREYHOUND RACING AND
OPIUM.SHANGHAI COMMISSIONER
ASKS FOR SUPPRESSION.

The suppression of greyhound racing and opium smoking in Shanghai are the subject of further protests which have been lodged by Mr. Hsu Moh, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, with the Senior Consul, Mr. E. S. Cunningham, and the French Consul-General, M. N. E. Koehlin. The Commissioner draws attention to the fact that he has already taken up these matters with the Consular Body but, so far, no steps have been taken to suppress these two evils. The letters are similarly worded and refer respectively to the International Settlement and the French Concession, says the Chinese Press. They read as follows:—

"I appreciate very much the contents of your letter under date July 8, wherein it was stated that drastic measures will be adopted in connection with the suppression of public opium-smoking and gambling."

"However, it is feared that these social evils have not been altogether done away with, and I request you to investigate the situation and to adopt drastic measures to uproot these evil practices. Furthermore, you have expressed the view that no restrictions should be placed on greyhound racing because it is conducted in accordance with the regulations of the race clubs throughout the world and China is not an exception."

"I hardly realize the point because, apart from the foreign settlements of Shanghai, greyhound racing has never been carried out in any other part of China, and therefore your views will bring about a misunderstanding. Greyhound racing is a form of gambling which has been carried out on a large scale and its admission tickets, as well as betting, are lower than those of other forms of racing competition."

"Greyhound racing has attracted the common people and there are many instances of such people, in the long run, losing their jobs, ruining themselves and their families, and becoming thieves and robbers. It has, therefore, seriously affected the community."

"According to Chinese law these racing tracks should be suppressed, and according to the laws of other nations, where public interests are concerned, these establishments should also be suppressed. I, therefore, sincerely request you to regard greyhound racing on the same standard as other forms of public gambling and to suppress it at once."

their greatest handicap. They had had every chance in the old days, but the management had lacked perseverance and energy and the present position was the result.

The overhead of the company was higher than any other. He believed the overhead for the N.Y.K., for instance, was 4.4 per cent, including everything. In the China Merchants, however, the overhead was 11.5 per cent for office alone, and 11.8 per cent for all charges. This was due to the size of the staff and the unnecessary persons employed. The staff was for a big shipping company, whereas the China Merchants, with the small amount of carrying tonnage available, was not a big company.

Mr. King stated that it was the hope of the reorganizers to put the company on a footing where it could compete with other shipping companies and show the world that China was capable of running a shipping line as well as any other nation in the world.

REFORM OF CHINA
MERCHANTS.MARINE MANAGER'S
OPINION.

TOO LARGE A SHORE STAFF.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Appropos of recent statements on the reform of the China Merchants S. N. Co., the North China Daily News recently interviewed Mr. T. K. King, manager of the Marine Department of the company on his views of the reason for the company's present condition. Mr. King is the manager of the Mei Shun Steamship Co., and a shipping man of many years experience on the China coast.

Mr. King admitted that the chief handicap of the China Merchants Co. was the lack of experienced shipping men. He was not referring to the masters and officers employed on the ships, most of whom were thoroughly well qualified to take charge of vessels anywhere, but he referred to the men in the offices on shore. With half a dozen experienced shipping men of wide vision, capable of taking in not only local requirements by the needs of a company operating up and down the whole coast, the affairs of the concern could be put on a paying basis, he said. But where were six such men to be found in China?

Overhead Terrible.

The company was in reality only a small one, yet their overhead cost was terrific. This was because, with only a comparatively small amount of carrying tonnage available, the company had been run as if it were the same size as Butterfield & Swire. It was true that the company owned millions of dollars of very valuable property, which might be useful for raising loans for improvements, but until the shipping business was placed on a sound commercial footing, paying for itself and at the same time creating a reserve for insurance and replacement, there could be little hope of profit.

In spite of what opponents of the company had been saying about the government's control, the real objective of the officials was to put the company on a paying basis, not for their own profit but for the shareholders, and to re-establish the largest Chinese-owned shipping company on a sure foundation.

The China Merchants was founded in 1872 and four years later bought the Shanghai Navigation Co. with all its ships and wharves. They then possessed eight river vessels and seven coasters. The primary object was to transport cereals from Kiangsu and Chekiang to the north. They received government encouragement through a 20 per cent reduction on the import duty on all cereals carried in the company's bottoms, and this was of great assistance. It was discontinued, however, in 1894.

Up to 1908 the affairs of the company prospered, but from then to 1914 it fell on lean times, and by the outbreak of the Great War the position was very bad indeed. The war saved the company, as profits were plentiful and large, but when it was over the company steadily declined. It was managed in such a way that when things were going well for it, it made money, but when things were inclined to go against it, it lost heavily. It was a fair weather company, and that was what the present reorganizers wished to remedy.

By the time the government put in their commission in 1927 the affairs of the company were again in a very bad way indeed. The investigations of the commission led the government to appoint a general manager the following year, and at present the organization consisted of the general manager, six departmental managers, and one branch manager. They had made various recommendations to the government and were awaiting its decisions.

The company now owns 23 steamers, he said, of 35,000 carrying tonnage, of this, when repairs and lay-ups were taken into consideration only about 24,000 carrying tons were capable of earning. In addition more than half the vessels were over their economical running age and should be either scrapped or laid up.

Old Company Criticised.

He strongly criticised the policy of the old company in not laying by a reserve for replacements. There appeared to have been some attempt to do this, but it resulted only in the transfer of certain figures from one book to another in the accounts department and when money was needed to replace a ship old or sunk there was none to be had.

At the present moment, though its affairs had been much improved, the company was far from being able to compete with any other. They did not have men with the essential knowledge to make the business a success, and this was (Continued on Previous Column.)

MARTELL'S BRANDIES

V. S. O. P.

BOTTLED IN

COGNAC AND

GUARANTEED

PURE GRAPE

BRANDY

THREE STAR

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HONG KONG.

DAILY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

HONG KONG STOCK
EXCHANGE.SHAREBROKERS'
ASSOCIATION.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8.				THURSDAY, AUGUST 8.			
Buyers	Sellers	Bids	Offers	Buyers	Sellers	Bids	Offers
Banks							
...	...	\$1.936	...	H.K. Banks	...	...	\$1.935
...	Do. (London)	...	...	...
...	Chartered Banks	...	...	...
...	Mercantile Bks. "A"	...	...	...
...	Do. "C"	...	...	...
...	P. & O. Banks	...	...	...
...	Bank of East Asia	...	...	...
Insurance							
...	...	\$630	...	Canton Ins.	...	...	\$630
...	Underwriters	...	...	...
...	North China	...	...	...
...	Union Ins.	...	...	...
...	Yangtze Ins.	...	...	...
...	China Fire	...	...	...
...	H.K. Fire	...	...	...
Shipping							
...	Douglas	...	...	...
...	Swansea	...	...	...
...	Indos (pref.)	...	...	...
...	Do. (def.)	...	...	...
...	Shell Transports	...	...	...
...	Water-boats	...	...	...
Mining							
...	Benquets	...	...	...
...	Kailans	...	...	...
...	Lankate (com.)	...	...	...
...	Do. (single)	...	...	...
...	Explorations	...	...	...
...	Shanghai Loans	...	...	...
...	Raubs	...	...	...
...	Tronoh Mines	...	...	...
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, etc.							
...	H.K. & K. Wharfs	...	...	...
...	Providents	...	...	...
...	H.K. Docks	...	...	...
...	Shanghai Docks	...	...	...
...	New Engineering	...	...	...
...	Hongkew	...	...	...
Cotton Mills							
...	Ewos	...	...	...
...	Oriental	...	...	...
...	Shai. Cottons (old)	...	...	...
...	Do. (new)	...	...	...
Lands, Hotels and Buildings							
...	H.K. & S. Hotels	...	...	...
...	H.K. Lands	...	...	...
...	Shanghai Lands	...	...	...
...	H.K. Realty	...	...	...
...	Humphreys	...	...	...
...	Chinese Estates	...	...	...
Public Utilities							
...	Tramways	...	...	...
...	Peak Trams (old)	...	...	...
...	Do. (new)	...	...	...
...	Star Ferries	...	...	...
...	C. Lights (old)	...	...	...
...	Do. (new)	...	...	...
...	H.K. Electricity	...	...	...
...	Macao do.	...	...	...
...	Sundakan Lights	...	...	...
...	Telephones	...	...	...
...	China Buses	...	...	...
...	Tractions	...	...	...
...	Do. (pref.)	...	...	...
Industrials							
...	Canton Ice	...	...	...
...	Cements (comb.)	...	...	...
...	Do. (old)	...	...	...
...	Do. (new)	...	...	...
...	Ropes	...	...	...
...	China Sugars	...	...	...
...	Malabon Sugars	...	...	...
...	United Asbestos	...	...	...
Miscellaneous							
...	Dairy Farms	...	...	...
...	Der A. Wings	...	...	...
...	Amusements	...	...	...
...	Constructions	...	...	...
...	Lane Crawfords	...	...	...
...	Mackintosh	...	...	...
...	Nanyang Tobacco	...	...	...
...	Sinceres (old)	...	...	...
...	Do. (new)	...	...	...
...	Watsons	...	...	...
...	Wm. Powells	...	...	...
...	B. Ind. G. & Bond	...	...	...
...	H.K. Govt. Loan	...	...	...

Money and Markets

HONG KONG MARKET
REPORTS.

Yesterday's quotations for rice and other food-stuffs were as follows:—

Rice.	Per Picul.
White, Sa. Ah	7.41
White, Hung Ah	7.37
White, Ching Luk	7.34
Roundish rice, Green Seal	7.09
White Bran, Tai Pao	3.98
Long Unglutinous, Green Seal	7.32
Granulated cargo rice	4.91
Miscellaneous.	
No. 18 coarse granulated sugar	\$9.55
No. 24 coarse granulated sugar	7.18
Brown sugar, Java	125.50
Shark's fin, Tai Woo	168.00
Nutmeg	35.00
Dried Prawns	230.00
Dried Mushroom, Fa Koo	78.00
Dried Flat Fish, Chung Pin	26.00
Green Flax	8.20
Cargo, Superior	6.70
Black Bean	6.70

CANTON TRADE NOTES.

75,715 bags of foreign sugar were imported during July.

Large consignments of apples and pears have been arriving from Tientsin.

The prices of both foreign and Chinese flour have been high. The market is however weak.

Preparations are being made by the Kwangsi authorities for the establishment of a provincial industrial bank.

According to a telegraphic message from Tsingtao, it has been decided by the General Chamber of Commerce there that the tael system is no longer to be allowed in business transactions.

Foreign barley is being imported into Kwangtung and Kwangsi in considerable quantities. Recently the arrivals have been short, and as a result, the current price being about \$27.50 per picul.

The price of firewood has dropped. The current price is from seventy to eighty catties to the dollar, as compared with about fifty catties during the inter-Kwang war. There is likelihood that further drops will be seen in the near future.

The demand for Chinese raw silk abroad has been weak during recent weeks with the result that the prices are on the decline. Over a hundred bales of raw silk were sold on Wednesday the quotations being No. 14/16 at H.K. \$935 per picul, No. 30/32 at H.K. \$850 and No. 13/15 at H.K. \$820.

There has been a healthy demand for cotton yarn from merchants of the country districts, and retail sales are large. Stocks have come exceedingly short, and prices have gone up by four to five dollars per bale. According to telegraphic advice from Shanghai, the prices there have also advanced by half a tael per bale.

COPPER OUTLOOK.

WORLD OVER-SUPPLY NOW
PREDICTED.

Within the next 10 years in spite of the present shortage, there is likely to be a world surplus of copper, according to Dr. Marvin, Economist of the Royal Bank of Canada.

Although Canadian production of 200 million pounds of copper in 1928 amounted to only 5 per cent. of the world production in that year, he states, "authoritative articles on the copper situation have mentioned the increase in Canadian output as the most important proportionate development during that year. There are now five mines of major importance engaged in active production, and before the end of this year it is probable that several other mines will be turning out large quantities."

"It is considered possible that the output of a single one of these mines will be in excess of 100 million pounds. Certainly it is safe to predict that by 1931, or 1932, Canada will be producing a much larger proportion of the world's supply than at present. One factor which is tending to impede immediate development of copper properties is the fact that immense supplies will be available from Northern Rhodesia by 1934 or 1935. In spite of the immediate shortage, there is every prospect that there is more likely to be over supply than shortage, in the course of the next ten years."

GRAINS.

THE DROUGHT IN AMERICA.

Messrs. Pentreath & Co. have forwarded us the following letter, dated July 23, from Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk & Co.:

"During the week under review, the markets have again been strong, a further advance having been registered on balance. The principal factors have been the weather in the United States and Canada and heavy buying by United Kingdom and Continental millers."

Although some showers have fallen in Canada, the country is still dry. General heavy rains are required, and the position is becoming serious, but not critical, as yet. Some experts estimate that the crop will be 100,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels less than last year, and owing to continuation of the dry weather, deterioration is taking place daily. There is quite a good trade for old crop.

The United States Spring Wheat crop is still in great need of rain, and complaints are being received of poor yields of Winter Wheat. The following estimates of the probable final yield of Spring and Winter Wheat in the United States provide interesting reading:—

Snow estimates: Winter Wheat, 612,000,000 bushels; Spring Wheat, 288,000,000 bushels.

Crowell estimates: Winter Wheat, 584,000,000 bushels; Spring Wheat, 244,000,000 bushels.

Donovan estimates: Winter Wheat, 500,000,000 bushels; Spring Wheat, 240,000,000 bushels.

These figures are considered better than expected.

The situation in Australia is generally satisfactory, but more rains are required.

The Argentine needs more rain, although showers have fallen in the north. A large business has been done in old crop Wheat.

The visible supply in the United States of:—

Wheat 115,596,000 bushels
Corn 12,746,000 " "
Oats 7,808,000 "

We have received the following cables from America.

Wheat: Reports indicate that no rains in the Spring Wheat Belt during the next few days would cause serious damage in many sections, which, combined with the present situation in Canada, reduced yields of Winter Wheat and uncertainty in the Argentine, makes Wheat look cheap at present levels.

Corn: The crop is still decidedly backward, but the prevailing weather conditions are excellent.

Oats: Reports are bullish. The December position appears cheap.

Rye is expected to follow Wheat prices and to show relative strength if export business develops.

A DANGEROUS GAME.

AMERICAN SHORTS IN
RUBBER MARKET.

Selling by American shorts in the rubber market has now reached very large proportions, and, in view of the relatively small stocks in the United Kingdom and the improving tendency in consumption, and falling off in shipments from the East these operators, whoever they may be, appear, according to Messrs. Sanderson and Co., to be playing a very dangerous game.

There are three possible explanations for this persistent and intensive campaign. First, that they are persuaded that there will be a very sharp falling off in consumption in the latter part of this year; second, that production will increase during the same period and surpass all estimates; third, that they are already so deeply committed on the bear tack that the only chance they see of getting out of an apparently indefensible position is to constantly attack. These sales have eventually to be covered in London, and either have to be bought in the open market or be provided for by shipments of standard rubber from New York.

New York still remains far below London parity, and we understand that small shipments are being made from New York to London, but it is doubtful if any large quantities could be bought in New York without putting up the price there appreciably, in view of the declining stock there and the high consumption.

Any diversion of stocks from America to London would tend to produce a better and more stable market, which has recently been suffering, not so much from too much rubber, but too much rubber in the wrong place. So long as the habit prevails of shipping unsold rubber to purely consuming markets, consumers will get a false impression of the weight of supplies, and the price will be unnaturally depreciated.

READJUSTMENT OF
CHINA'S DEBTS.COLLECTION OF DATA FIRST
DECIDED UPON.

Nanking, July 27.—The Committee for the Readjustment of Foreign and Domestic Loans held its first meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance. Among those present at the meeting were Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Wang Poh Chun, Minister of Communications, Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce, and Labour, and Mr. Yi Pei Chi, Minister of Interior. As a preliminary step to the formulation of measures for the readjustment of the loans, it was decided that authoritative and complete data be first gathered, which are to cover the following points:—

A. With regard to domestic loans: (1) the total amount, (2) the different classes of internal bonds, (3) date of issue, (4) rate of interest per annum, (5) the localities where the bonds are in circulation.

B. With regard to foreign loans: (1) Purposes for which the loans were contracted, (2) the total amount, (3) date of the loan agreements, (4) date of maturity, and (5) rate of interest.

Mr. Yeh Shu Heng, Director of the Public Loans Department of the Ministry of Finance, has been entrusted by the Committee with the task of collecting the data.

In order to facilitate the work of the committee, Mr. T. V. Soong is considering the appointment of a number of financial experts to assist in devising a comprehensive scheme for the readjustment of all Government loans.

EXCHANGE RATES.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

	RUGBY, August 7.
Paris	123.975
Geneva	25.52
Berlin	20.36
Aslo	18.50
Helsingfors	193
Athens	874
Buenos Aires	472
Hong Kong	1/11
New York	1.83 5/32
Amsterdam	12.115
Stockholm	15.10
Vienna	34.425
Madrid	33.11
Bucharest	618
Bombay	1/5 25/32
Yokohama	1/11 7/32
Brussels	34.885
Milan	82.605
Copenhagen	18.21
Prague	164
Lisbon	108.20
Rio	57
Shanghai	2/41
Silver (spot)	24 1/2
Silver (forward)	24 1/2

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Gesture," and
co-author of
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SOARING PRICES
FOR RICE.A SHORT SUPPLY AT
WUSIH.

The gradual increase in the price of rice is causing no little perturbation among the Chinese community in Shanghai and the cereal, which was being charged for at the rate of \$12 and \$13 per picul several weeks ago, is now costing not less than \$16 for the best grade. Even in the rice producing centre, Wusih, the grain is costing as much as \$14.50 a picul, so, with freight charges added and other incidentals, rice shipped to Shanghai from that place is not bringing the farmers much extra.

The *N.C. Daily News* says:—There are a number of reasons for this sudden increase, such as illegal taxation, the threats of warfare, and the large supplies which will be required to feed China's huge armies in the event of fighting breaking out with Soviet Russia; hoarding and smuggling for export to Japan; the refusal of junkmen to bring the grain to Shanghai because they are constantly being molested by pirates and because the authorities have failed to take steps to suppress these wrongdoers; the congested state of the Soochow Creek; and the recent typhoon, which caused considerable damage to the crops by beating them down and flooding the fields.

According to a report issued by the Greater Shanghai Rice Supplies Commission, the stocks in Wusih at the present time amount to only 15,000 piculs, which is insufficient to meet the requirements of the people of that city. This being the case, prices have soared there and it is only natural that Shanghai, being a great rice consuming centre, should find its prices going up in proportion.

Expensive Huchao Fees.

Coming on top of all this is the news that the Hunan provincial authorities are imposing a *Huchao* fee of \$3 per picul on grain shipped from that province, and that a similar tax (though much smaller) is being levied by the Kiangsu provincial government.

However, it is reported that fairly large shipments may soon find their way into Shanghai from the other provinces, in which event a rice famine will be averted, and prices will decline, it is expected.

In this connection, it is of interest to note that the chairman of the Shanghai Rice Guild, Mr. Yeh Hui-chun, has addressed a circular letter to rice merchants throughout Shanghai appealing to them to keep their prices at a steady level and not to allow them to exceed \$16 per picul for the time being. Mr. Yeh left yesterday for a tour of the rice producing districts with a view to meeting the leading rice merchants and discussing measures to prevent further increases in prices.

Meanwhile, reports the Chinese Press, the Commission for the Re-organization of Shanghai Commercial Organization have addressed a letter to the Chinese Ratepayers Association, asking that body to approach the Shanghai Municipal Council with a suggestion that local merchants should be permitted to unload their stocks at the Settlement jetties as they are finding things too congested elsewhere. This being the case, they are unable to land their stock as quickly as they would wish, so rice prices have increased as a result.

MAKING THE BEST OF
UGLY STREETS.NOTED ARCHITECT'S
SUGGESTION.

Professor C. H. Reilly, head of the Liverpool University School of Architecture, suggests in the *Liverpool Review* that Liverpool and other Lancashire cities and towns should decorate their premises with window flower-boxes and hanging flower-baskets.

"If we must live with buildings in our main streets varying from a velvet blackness to a drab grey, let us enliven those buildings with flowers," writes Professor Reilly. "The blacker they are the brighter will the flowers appear. I should like to see at this time of year the banks and insurance offices in Castle Street and Dale Street with flower-boxes to every window and hanging in the door ways. Rodney Street and the Bluecoat Chambers might each take on a great deal of the quality of an Oxford or Cambridge College if they would take this trouble."

"In York, where an architectural conference is being held, everyone was commenting on the excellent practice of the banks and other buildings in this respect. A cres-

WIFE AND MISTRESS
IN SAME HOUSE.CHINESE MARRIAGES
IN SINGAPORE.

That a married Chinese woman was not justified in refusing to live in the same house with a mistress kept by her husband, but that she should give it a trial was the submission of Mr. E. L. Talma, appeared for Mr. Chua Bock Lwee, of Amber Road, before Mr. C. H. G. Clarke, the District Judge, recently in Singapore. Mr. Chua Bock Lwee, a rubber store keeper and a prominent member of the local Straits-born Chinese community, was sued by his wife, Wee Gek Cheng, for maintenance. The wife alleged that when she went to reside temporarily at her mother's house her husband refused to take her back. The defendant said that he had kept a mistress for ten years and was not prepared to turn her out, but was willing to take his wife back.

When the hearing was concluded His Honour made an order for \$100 a month to be paid to the plaintiff, Mr. E. L. C. Thuraingham appeared for the plaintiff.

Evidence was given by Mr. Lee Siew Kow, a rubber broken, having his office at Change Alley, who said he knew the defendant and also Mr. Tan Kiam Guan, who arranged defendant's marriage to plaintiff about three years ago. Prior to the marriage, the defendant and Kiam Guan had a long talk in his office about it, but witness could not remember that was actually said. Witness, as well as other rubber dealers, knew that the defendant had a mistress. The defendant made this fact known to Kiam Guan when the marriage discussion was taking place.

Mr. Talma: It is a common thing for Chinese to have a mistress?—Yes.

Wife and Mistress.

Sometimes they have a mistress and a wife—it is according to the man's wish whether he keeps the mistress and wife in the same house or separate houses.

Re-examined by Mr. Thuraingham witness said that he himself had a mistress. He did not know whether the defendant was a wealthy man or not.

Mr. Talma submitted that there were two points in the case; the first was whether this wife was entitled to maintenance and secondly how much she was entitled to. The first of the questions was partly one of fact and partly of law. He had submitted two Indian cases to the Court on the point. The real point was that this keeping of concubines was recognised among Chinese. No fixed amount of maintenance had been laid down and it was not a matter to matter at all to the plaintiff, who belonged to a wealthy family and lived with her mother. The \$60 which had been sent to her monthly by the defendant was only pocket money.

Regarding the question of a man's income, Mr. Talma, speaking as an old income-tax officer, maintained that casual incomes were not incomes. The wife was not justified in refusing to live with a mistress but she was obliged to give it a trial, was counsel's concluding contention.

One-Third of Income.

Mr. Thuraingham maintained that the defendant had admitted that his salary was \$275 a month and had an average income of \$100 monthly in addition. The point was the means of a person and not his salary. A man might be working for a small salary and at the same time be wealthy. Counsel submitted that in such cases it was the practice to allow one-third of the income to the wife and asked that a separate order for \$25 be made in respect of the child which was now only a few months old.

His Honour remarked that he thought a Chinese husband was entitled to take a mistress if his wife was agreeable, but he could not lay down that a wife must share the house with a kept mistress. If the wife had sufficient reasons she was the person enabled to say whether her husband should or not—she was entitled to refuse.

cent of office buildings had a completely continuous range of magnificent hanging baskets and flowers and bright given friends. Someone must have inspired the town to express its happiness and joy in life in this way, yet York is a clean town with comparatively clean buildings against which the flowers would not look so bright or as cheerful as with us.

"Imagine the difference it would make, say, to St. Helena if it would cultivate the habit of flower-boxes. I should like to see the corporations of our grim Lancashire towns encouraging the practice of renting flower-boxes and perhaps even the flowers themselves at some small sum for the summer months. They might even give prizes for the best decorated fronts."

H.K. VOLUNTEER
CORPS.

COMMANDANT'S ORDERS.

[ORDERS BY LT.-COL. L. G. BIRD, D.S.O., O.B.E., COMMANDANT.]

1.—Sports, Etc.

Annual Swimming Gala.—The Annual Aquatic Sports meeting will be held at the Victoria Recreation Club at 9 p.m. on Saturday, September 7, 1929.

Further particulars will be issued later.

A meeting of the Swimming Gala Sub-Committee will be held at 5.45 p.m. on Wednesday, August 14, 1929. All representatives are earnestly requested to attend.

2.—Band Concert Committee.

There will be a meeting of the Band Concert Committee on Monday, August 12, 1929, at 5.45 p.m., at Volunteer Headquarters.

3.—Corps Band.

The Band will parade at Corps Headquarters for full Band Practice at 3.30 p.m. on Tuesday, August 13, in multi. On Friday, August 16, the Band will parade in uniform as hereunder at Corps Headquarters at 9 p.m. for Band Concert. Dress: Caps, tunics, slacks, black boots, belts and cross belts.

4.—The Battery.

Lecture in Miniature Range at Corps Headquarters at 5.45 p.m. on Tuesday, August 13, as previous notified.

5.—Corps Signals.

All N.C.O.s are requested to attend at Corps Headquarters on Monday, August 12, at 5.30 p.m., to discuss proposed scheme of training.

6.—Mounted Infantry Company.

Thursday, August 15, 1929.—Parade at Riding School at 5.30 p.m.

7.—Motor Cycle Section.

Monday, August 12, 1929. Parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. for Road Exercises.

8.—Machine Gun Company.

N.C.O.'s Class.—Parade in multi at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, August 13. O.C.'s Platoons to detail all the N.C.O.'s for this parade.

Recruits.—Parade in multi with belt and sidearms at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, August 16, at Corps Headquarters.

9.—Scottish Company.

Parades.—Weekly parades will recommence on Thursday, September 5, 1929. Further particulars will be published later.

Pipe Band.—The Pipes and Drums will parade at Corps Headquarters at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, August 14, for practice.

In order to bring the Band up to strength, arrangements have been made for holding classes in Piping under Pipe Major Mackie.

Will members of the Corps who wish to take advantage of these classes please send on their names either to Captain Alistair Mackenzie or the Adjutant as soon as possible.

10.—Portuguese Company.

N.C.O.'s Class.—All N.C.O.'s are reminded that the next Class will be held on Friday, August 9. Parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. and then proceed to Kennedy Road Range for Lewis Gun Practice.

Part II. Musketry.—All ranks are reminded that the Company will fire Part II. Musketry at Stonecutters' on Sunday, September 1, when it is hoped that as many as possible will be present. Details will be issued later.

11.—Strength.

The following recruit has been taken on the strength and posted as under:—No. 1499 Pte. W. Sicker, Armoured Car Section, as from August 2, 1929.

R. A. WOLFE MURRAY, Major, Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C., Hong Kong, Friday, August 9.

NOTICES.

1.—Promenade Concert.

Friday, August 16, at 9.15 p.m., on the Parade Ground at Volunteer Headquarters. By kind permission of Major B. C. Lake, D.S.O., and the Officer, the Band and Band of the King's Own Scottish Borderers will play, assisted by the Corps Band. The Aloha Serenaders have also kindly consented to perform.

Tickets \$1 each are obtainable at Volunteer Headquarters and Anderson Music Co.

2.—The Machine Gun Company Rifle Club will meet at The Peak Range on Sunday, August 18, to fire off for O.C. Company's Cup, at 9.30 a.m.

CINEMA NEWS.

"COHENS AND KELLYS IN ATLANTIC CITY."

Cohen and Kelly are together again in another lively picture, "The Cohens and Kellys in Atlantic City," which will be shown on Sunday and Monday at the Queen's. George Sidney, Vera Gordon, Mack Swain and Kate Price play the feature roles. The squabbles of Cohen and Kelly, and their wives, make another hilarious comedy. In this picture they are in the bathing suit business and stage a \$10,000 bathing beauty contest at Atlantic City against their will.

BRITISH LABOUR
MOVEMENT.

A GERMAN PICTURE.

CHARACTER OF OUR RACE.

An extremely interesting analysis of the Labour Movement in Great Britain has been published by a German writer, who for five years has been resident in London as the representative of German Socialist newspapers. Dr. Egon Wertheimer has evidently been in close touch with the leading members of the present Labour Party, and in his final chapter he presents a series of admirably drawn pictures of this now very prominent personalities. The main value of the book lies, however, in the author's scientific analysis of the British Labour movement as compared with the corresponding movements on the Continent of Europe.

The outstanding fact, which he emphasises repeatedly, is the contrast between the dogmatic rigidity which rules the continental socialists and the elasticity of creed and practice which prevails among the socialists of Great Britain. The explanation is that most British socialists—happily for themselves and for their country—are heirs to the English tradition of compromise and tolerance. The typical Englishman instinctively dislikes hard logic; he prefers compromise even if it lands him in an absurdity, for his traditions teach him that compromise more often leads to practical success.

The result of this English spirit of tolerance and compromise is that persons of widely varying opinions, and also of different social origins, have been drawn together into the British Labour Party. Dr. Wertheimer describes how startled he was on one occasion at a socialist meeting, when in response to calls from the audience, "an elegant lady in furs got up from her seat and said a few sympathetic words."

"Lady Cynthia Mosley," whispered in my ear one of the armchairs, "she is the daughter of Lord Curzon's daughter."

Dr. Wertheimer goes on to say, "What a different world was this, a day's journey only from home! What an incomprehensibly different world! Where I had come from, a Mosley would have had to serve for years in the outer darkness because he was Curzon's son-in-law."

Threat of the T.U.C.

Dealing in detail with the history and constitution of the Labour Party, Dr. Wertheimer states that "the strength of the Labour Party organisation has always been dependent on that of the trade union movement." This is a point that has been emphasised in the last few days by the General Council of Trade Union Congress. The T.U.C. has just presented a demand to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald for the immediate repeal of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act of 1927 and accompanies this demand with a broad hint that if the Labour Ministry will not toe the line in this matter they may as well clear out. The situation may become extremely critical.

The repeal of the Act of 1927 means the restoration of the famous Trade Disputes Act of 1906. The principle of that measure was, during the preceding election, forced upon Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman by the trade union extremists, and in the critical political situation of that period no one dared to oppose the resulting Bill, though its injustice was bitterly criticised by the Liberal Attorney-General. In effect it placed trade unions above the law of the land by permitting them to break contracts without incurring any liability to the persons whom they injured. The Act of 1906 also legalised what was hypocritically called "peaceful" picketing, which in practice meant sheer terrorism. The tyrannical power thus conferred upon trade unions was very largely the cause of the economic disaster that accompanied the coal strike of 1926, and public appreciation of this fact gave the Conservative Government sufficient courage to pass the Act of 1927, which repealed the worst features of the Act of 1906.

Contracting-In.

Arising out of the 1927 Act is the further issue of the subscriptions of individual trade unionists to political funds. Before 1927 every trade unionist was compelled to subscribe to the funds of the Labour Party, unless he signed a declaration that he objected to doing so. Naturally many working men hesitated to risk the unpleasantness which might ensue if they openly proclaimed their opposition to the Labour Party. Therefore the Act of 1927, in order to give the individual trade unionist real freedom of choice, provided that he should not be liable to the political levy unless he had declared his willingness to subscribe in other words, "contracting-in." Obviously this is fairer to the individual workman who is loyal to his union but does not want to be coerced into supporting a political party to which he is opposed.

(Continued on next column).

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS
PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON
350 METRES.

1.45 p.m.—Weather report.
5.30 to 6.30 p.m.—Programme of Chinese music (records supplied by Messrs. Tien Sau Tong).
7.45 p.m.—Evening weather report.

8 p.m.—Evening programme.
(Columbia records supplied by Messrs. Anderson Music Co. Ltd.)

"On With The Show, 1929." Selection. Debroy Somers Band.
"Eleanore" and "A Memory" (The Kiss), Baritone, Edgar Coyle.

"Ivanhoe" (Sullivan). Selection. The Band of H.M. Grenadier Guards.

"Le Rouet D'Omphale." Orchestre De La Societe Des Concerts Du Conservatoire, Paris.
"No. No. Nanette." Vocal Gems, Columbia Vocal Gem Chorus.

"Invitation To The Valse" and "Chant Sans Paroles." The J. H. Squire Celeste Octet.
"La Ronde Des Lutins" and "Polkaise," Violin Solo, Mayer Gordon.

"The Empire March" and "Krakow." The B.B.C. Wireless Symphony Orchestra.
"Patriotic" Selection, London Theatre Orchestra.

"My Heart Stood Still" and "Shake Your Feet." American Duettists: Layton and Johnston.

"La Traviata" (Verdi), Court Symphony Orchestra.
"Reminiscences Of Tosti." The Band of H.M. Grenadier Guards.

"Wake Up And Dream." Medley, and "Love Lies," Medley, Piano Solo, Billy Mayer.

"A La Gavotte" and "Rigodon De Dardanus." The Band of H.M. Grenadier Guards.

"On With The Dance." Selection. London Theatre Orchestra.
"Clo Clo." Selection, London Theatre Orchestra.

"Waltz Military Tattoo." The Regimental Band of H.M. Grenadier Guards.
10.30 p.m.—Close down.

But the Labour Party was much perturbed. According to Dr. Wertheimer it promptly lost one and a half million members. He draws the conclusion that "none of these one and a half millions of party members were conscious of social alarm at a moral and economic duty." Why then should the T.U.C. be permitted virtually to compel them to subscribe to its political fund? The truth is that the majority of British working men are not in the least degree revolutionary, and are suspicious of politicians who preach revolution. This fact helps to explain the cautious note which the MacDonald Ministry has been sounding since it came into power. Before and during an election most politicians give free play to their tongues, high-toned rhetoric appeals to the mob. But when the election is over the mob subsidies, its interest is diverted to the Derby sweepstakes or to a local cricket match. The politicians are left to deal with practical problems and they quickly discover that many of the promises they made that drew cheers from the mob cannot be implemented without grave risk of injury to the country.

Labour and the Nation.

The leaders of the Labour Party stand to-day are most of them fully aware of the fact that their future depends on conciliating the moderate elements in the country. The socialist cry for "class warfare" is out of date. As Dr. Wertheimer notes in the past ten years, the programme of the Labour Party has moved steadily in the direction of moderation. Many of the old cries still continue, but "Labour and the Nation," issued in 1928, is distinctly less revolutionary in tone than "Labour and the New Social Order" issued in 1918.

It remains to be seen whether the MacDonald Ministry will ever attempt to give effect to the multitude of schemes outlined in the more recent of these two programmes. The proposals include the repeal of the Act of 1927 just referred to, the repeal of the Mines Eight Hours Act, "the transference to public ownership of the coal, transport, power and life insurance industries," the control of the Bank of England, the taxation of land values, the transference of rural land to public ownership, a wide expansion of social services, to be accompanied by heavy increases in death duties, and in the taxation of incomes derived from investment.

These are a few of the items selected from the official summary. To get through even a tenth part of this legislative programme would occupy a considerable number of years, even if the Labour Party possessed a clear majority in the House of Commons. Happily it does not, and for that reason alone the MacDonald Ministry will have to go cautiously. But from the point of view of the general direction of the policy of the Labour Party, in future years the important considerations are those which Dr. Wertheimer emphasises in contrasting British with Continental socialism; for these considerations are ultimately traceable to the character of our race, and from that dominant fact no political party in this country can permanently escape.—Mr. Harved Cox in the *Sunday Times*.

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Pres. Garfield...Sun., Sept. 8, 8 a.m.

Pres. Cleveland...Aug. 13, 8 p.m.
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	6256		
"CYCLOPS"	W.C.I.	18 pieces Bars	2/11/28
"IXION"	O.Y.T.	6 pieces Plank	9/11/28
	N/M	1 do.	9/11/28
"LYCAON"	VINCENTE	1 Trunk	10/1/28
	CHON		

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Hong Kong, 8th August, 1929.

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Swatow & Ningbo	"KWANGCHOW"	On 11th Aug.	Noon
Amoy & Shanghai	"LUCHOW"	On 11th Aug.	5 p.m.
Shanghai, Ningbo & Dairen	"NANNING"	On 12th Aug.	2 p.m.
Shanghai, Ningbo & Tientsin	"SHANTUNG"	On 14th Aug.	10 a.m.
Amoy, Swatow & Dairen	"YINGCHOW"	On 14th Aug.	5 p.m.
Swatow, Shanghai & Tientsin	"SUICHOW"	On 15th Aug.	2 p.m.
Swatow & Ningbo	"SUICHOW"	On 18th Aug.	10 a.m.
Amoy, Swatow & Singapore	"KALGAN"	On 18th Aug.	5 p.m.
Swatow, Shanghai & Tientsin	"ANTUNG"	On 20th Aug.	11 a.m.
Wanchow, Chefoo & Tientsin	"HUICHOW"	On 20th Aug.	11 a.m.
Hongkong, Chefoo & Tientsin	"CHENGCHOW"	On 27th Aug.	10 a.m.
Wanchow, Chefoo & Tientsin	"KUEICHOW"	On 3rd Sept.	2 p.m.

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ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

AUGUST 7, 1929.

AUGUST 8, 1929.

STATION	HONG KONG OBSERVATORY TIME	BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL		TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	WIND		WIND DIRECTION	WIND FORCE	WIND VELOCITY	BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL		TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	WIND		WIND DIRECTION	WIND FORCE	WIND VELOCITY
		Inches	Millibars			Direction	Force				Inches	Millibars			Direction	Force			
Vladivostok	12	29.73	753.1	79	...	SE	2	1	6	29.80	756.3	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nemuro	11	29.74	753.5	...	...	S	1	1	5	29.90	759.5	...	...	ESE	...	...	...	...	...
Hokodate	"	29.84	758.0	...	...	WNW	1	1	"	29.84	758.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tokio	"	29.90	759.5	...	...	S	1	1	"	29.88	759.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kochi	"	29.86	758.0	...	...	SE	1	1	"	29.94	760.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagasaki	"	29.90	759.5	...	...	S	1	1	"	29.92	760.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kagoshima	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.90	759.5	...	...	NE	...	...	...	...	...
Oshima	"	28.82	737.5	...	...	SE	1	4	"	29.78	756.5	...	...	...	...	ENE	...	...	...
Naha	"	28.72	735.0	...	...	E	1	2	"	29.65	753.0	...	...	...	...	NE	...	...	...
Ishigakijima	"	28.70	734.5	...	...	NE	1	2	"	29.61	752.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bonin Island	"	28.90	739.5	...	...	E	1	1	6	29.84	758.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chefoo	13	29.71	754.6	82	92	NW	1	1	6	29.77	756.1	78	100	...	...	S	...	...	...
Shanghai	14	29.75	755.7	90	88	SSE	1	4	"	29.80	756.9	77	98	...	...	SSE	...	...	...
Gutzlaff	"	29.81	757.2	83	86	SSE	1	4	7	29.86	758.4	77	100	...	...	NNE	...	...	...
Sharp Peak	"	29.70	754.4	88	84	ESW	1	4	6	29.69	754.1	81	87	...	...	ENE	...	...	...
Amoy	"	29.65	753.1	88	80	SSE	1	4	6	29.64	753.6	81	92	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swatow	"	29.75	755.6	85	84	ESE	1	4	5	29.63	753.7	77	94	...	...	E	...	...	...
Taihu	11	29.72	754.8	98	64	E	1	3	"	29.62	753.4	77	94	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taihu	"	29.73	755.1	90	...	NNW	1	3	"	29.60	751.8	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tainan	"	29.72	754.8	86	...	W	1	3	"	29.60	751.8	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koshun	"	29.72	754.8	90	...	NE	1	3	"	29.58	751.2	81	...	...	...	NNE	...	...	...
Pescadores	"	29.72	754.8	86	...	NNW	1	3	"	29.56	753.3	79	95	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong	14	29.64	752.3	84	80	E	2	2	6	29.65	753.1	...	...	...	...	SE	...	...	...
Gap Rock	"	29.65	753.1	...	...	ENE	2	4	"	29.61	752.1	79	95	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macao	"	29.66	753.3	90	79	SE	2	4	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoilow	"	29.67	753.6	89	74	ENE	1	4	"	29.65	753.1	79	91	...	...	NNW	...	...	...
Pratas Island	"	29.56	750.9	86	71	SSE	1	4	7	29.61	752.1	79	95	...	...	ESE	...	...	...
Phulien	15	29.62	752.4	86	...	NE	2	0	"	29.65	753.0	81	...	...	...	N	...	...	...
Tourane	"	29.80	756.9	77	...	SW	6	0	"	29.80	756.9	77	...	...	...	WSW	...	...	...
Cape St. James	"	29.61	752.1	86	91	NNW	2	0	6	29.49	749.1	83	89	...	...	N	...	...	...
Bacao	14	29.61	752.1	86	...	NNW	2	0	"	29.53	750.0	75	92	...	...	SW	...	...	...
Apurri	"	29.61	752.1	86	...	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuguegarao	"	29.61	752.1	90	63	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vigan	"	29.63	752.7	84	74	SW	4	0	"	29.60	751.9	79	92	...	...	W	...	...	...
Manila	"	29.69	754.2	82	81	SW	4	0	"	29.60	751.9	79	91	...	...	S	...	...	...
Legaspi	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calbayog	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tacloban	"	29.68	753.9	90	60	NW	4	0	"	29.67	753.6	77	92	...	...	SW	...	...	...
Iloilo	"	29.73	755.1	77	88	SW	4	0	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cebu	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surigao	"	29.69	754.2	86	52	SE	4	0	"	29.69	754.2	79	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saipan	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	12.22	29.78	756.3	...	...	SE	4	0	4.22	29.74	755.4	...	...	...	...	SE	...	...	...
Yap	11.00	29.79	756.6	...	...	WSW	4	0	5	29.81	757.2	...	...	...	...	SSW	...	...	...
Pelew	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ponape	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labuan	14	29.80	756.9	90	77	SW	4	0	6	29.83	757.7	80	87	...	...	SW	...	...	...

August 7d. 22h. 00m.—Warning to Hong Kong, Coast Ports, &c.—Typhoon of unknown intensity within 120 miles of Lat. 19° N. Long. 126° E., moving W.N.W.
August 8d. 11h. 18m.—Pressure is highest over S. Japan, and a shallow depression lies over Tongking. The depression in the Pacific is now a typhoon situated about 200 miles east of Baitang Channel, moving W.N.W. or W.
Manila warning, 7d. 15h. 30m.—Typhoon in Lat. 19° N. Long. 127° E., almost stationary. Recd. 7d. 16h. 20m.
Manila warning, 7d. 21h. 00m.—Typhoon E.N.E. of Appari moving W. or W.N.W. Recd. 7d. 21h. 29m.
Manila warning 8d. 9h. 45m.—Typhoon in Lat. 19° N. Long. 126° E., moving W. Recd. 8d. 10h. 27m.
Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1, 41.64 inches, against an average of 55.53 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON AUGUST 9.

- 1.—Formosa Channel. N.E. winds, moderate, probably freshening to gale.
- 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamocks. N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; sea generally.
- 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, August 8.

Day at 4 p.m. 10 a.m. at 4 p.m.

Barometer... 29.63 29.68 29.68

Humidity... 82 85 85

Wind... 83 75 75

Direction... E E E

Force... 2 1 2

Gusts... C C C

Rain... 0.46 0.00 0.00

Highest open-air temperature, 7: 84

Lowest open-air temperature, 8: 78

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning;

M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

SERVICE TO READERS.

THE HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., and the HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS, through their London Office, at 21, BARR LANE, Fleet Street, E.C. 4, are prepared to give subscribers and visitors advice regarding accommodation available, motoring facilities, suitable shopping centres, etc.

If, when at home, they will call or telephone to the above address, they will receive the utmost assistance and the latest available information on all subjects of enquiry will be placed at their disposal.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From August 9 to 15, 1929.

High Water. Low Water.

Day of Week Date of Month Time Height Day of Week Date of Month Time Height

Fri 9 m. 0.42 4.6 m. 5.29 2.7

Sat 10 m. 1.18 4.7 m. 5.27 2.8

Sun 11 m. 1.20 4.8 m. 5.21 2.3

Mon 12 m. 2.22 5.0 m. 5.17 2.8

Tue 13 m. 3.48 4.4 m. 5.10 3.3

Wed 14 m. 4.38 4.5 m. 5.11 3.9

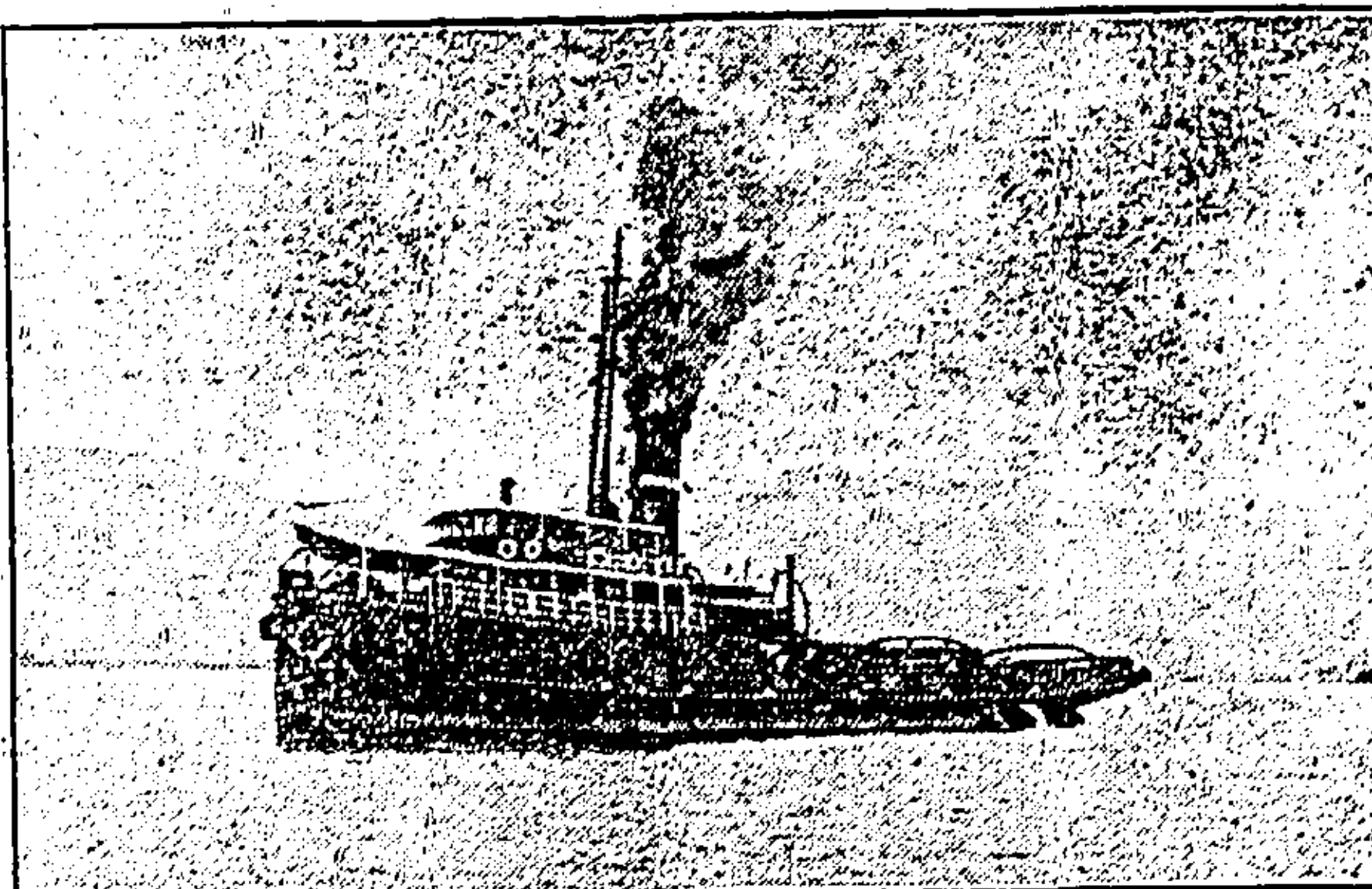
Thu 15 m. 5.24 4.6 m. 5.13 3.9

THE HONG KONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONG KONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron, Steel and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



Steel Twin-Screw Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer

"Henry Keswick"

Built, engine and equipped complete by The Hong Kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hong Kong, for their own service, 1921. Length 165' B.P., Breadth 34' (m), Depth 17' (m), I.H.P. 2,000. Fitted with electrically driven submersible and centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, searchlight and all modern appliances for Salvage Works.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hong Kong.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
SEA via SWATOW	"YUSANG"	Fri. 9th Aug. at Noon
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YATSHING"	Sun. 11th Aug. at Noon
	"CHAKSANG"	Wed. 14th Aug. at Noon
	"KWAISANG"	Sun. 18th Aug. at Noon
	"KWONGSANG"	Wed. 21st Aug. at Noon
OSAKA via AMOY, MOJI & KOBE	"SUTSANG"	Thurs. 15th Aug. at Noon
	"KUMSANG"	Fri. 30th Aug. at 7 a.m.
	"HOSANG"	Sat. 31st Aug. at 7 a.m.
	"KUTSANG"	Wed. 11th Sept. at 7 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Satur. 10th Aug. at 3 p.m.
	"YUENSANG"	Mon. 19th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Mon. 12th Aug. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN via WEI-HAI WEI	"CHIPSANG"	Fri. 30th Aug. at 10 a.m.
	"CHEONGSANG"	Tues. 3rd Sept. at Noon

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone: Central No. 315

GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £82.

To LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Motor Vessel "GLENOCLE"	...	12th August
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOI"	...	4th Sept.
Motor Vessel "GLENAPP"	...	2nd October
Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL"	...	16th October

To SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENAPP"	...	15th August
Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL"	...	30th August

CANADIAN PACIFIC

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE ACROSS THE PACIFIC

TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

17 Days Hong Kong-Vancouver, 14 Days Shanghai-Vancouver

11 Days Kobe-Vancouver, 9 Days Yokohama-Vancouver

	Hong Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Arrive
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 21	Aug. 24	Aug. 27	Aug. 29	Sept. 9
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Sept. 4	Sept. 7	Sept. 10	Sept. 12	Sept. 21
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	Sept. 18	Sept. 21	Sept. 24	Sept. 26	Oct. 5
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 1	Oct. 4	Oct. 7	Oct. 9	Oct. 18
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Oct. 21	Oct. 23	Oct. 31
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	Nov. 1	Nov. 4	Nov. 7	Nov. 9	Nov. 18
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Nov. 15	Nov. 18	Nov. 21	Nov. 23	Dec. 2
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Nov. 29	Dec. 2	Dec. 5	Dec. 7	Dec. 16
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	Dec. 19	Dec. 21	Dec. 30
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Dec. 27	Dec. 30	Jan. 2	Jan. 4	Jan. 13
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	Jan. 16	Jan. 18	Jan. 27
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	Jan. 24	Jan. 27	Jan. 30	Feb. 1	Feb. 10
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Feb. 7	Feb. 10	Feb. 13	Feb. 15	Feb. 24
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Feb. 21	Feb. 24	Feb. 27	Feb. 29	Mar. 10
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	Mar. 7	Mar. 10	Mar. 13	Mar. 15	Mar. 24
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Mar. 21	Mar. 24	Mar. 27	Mar. 29	Apr. 7
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Apr. 14	Apr. 17	Apr. 20	Apr. 22	Apr. 31
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	Apr. 28	May 1	May 4	May 6	May 15
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	May 12	May 15	May 18	May 20	May 29
EMPERESS OF ASIA	May 26	May 29	Jun. 1	Jun. 3	Jun. 12
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	Jun. 9	Jun. 12	Jun. 15	Jun. 17	Jun. 26

E/Asia and E/Europe call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai.

Connecting Canadian Pacific Atlantic sailings from Montreal and Quebec every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

HONG KONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hong Kong
Aug. 13	Aug. 15	EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 18
Aug. 27	Aug. 29	EMPERESS OF ASIA	Aug. 30

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS

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N.Y.K. LINE

REDUCE THROUGH TICKETS TO EUROPE VIA U.S.A.
VARYING FROM £83 TO £120 ON SALE

Summer Excursion Rates:

From Hong Kong to SHANGHAI and return	H.K. \$120
" " " YOKOHAMA and return	H.K. \$165
" " " KOBE and return	H.K. \$190
" " " YOKOHAMA and return	H.K. \$210
" " " YOKOHAMA and return	H.K. \$235

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu

TENYO MARU ... Wednesday, 31st August

KOREA MARU ... Wednesday, 4th Sept.

SEATTLE, VIOFRIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.

IYO MARU ... Monday, 12th August

SHIZUOKA MARU ... Monday, 8th Sept.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,

via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Saturday, 10th August

HAKOZAKI MARU ... Saturday, 24th August

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

KAGA MARU ... Wednesday, 31st August

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 25th Sept.

ROMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo

TAMBA MARU ... Sunday, 11th August

TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 25th August

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

BOKUYO MARU ... Monday, 19th August

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.

BINGO MARU ... Friday, 9th August

NEW YORK, BOSTON, HAVANA via PANAMA.

CALOUTTA MARU ... Saturday, 17th August

KAKO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th August

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Constantinople, Genoa &

Marseilles.

DELAGO MARU ... Sunday, 11th August

DALOUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

BENGAL MARU ... Friday, 9th August

MALACCA MARU ... Friday, 16th August

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

MATSUYE MARU ... Saturday, 17th August

HARUNA MARU ... Monday, 19th August

TANGO MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Friday, 23rd August

+ Cargo only.

Reduced 1st Class Excursion Rates quoted between Manila and Australia.

For further information, apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone: C. No. 292 and 3897. (Private exchanges to all Dept.)

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NEW YORK TO HONG KONG

IN 17 DAYS

By REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS

OF THE

PRINCE LINE

"GINGALESE PRINCE," Sails New York 10th Aug. arrives H'kong, 12th Sept.

"IMPERIAL PRINCE," ... 24th ... 10th Oct.

"JAVANESE PRINCE," ... 7th Sept. ... 24th "

AGENTS FURNESS (PAE) EAST, LTD. Phone C. 3165.

Kno's Building.

Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORT 7,300 TONS; THROUGH CARGO 9,300 TONS.

Cargo returns shown at the Harbour Office during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday by vessels arriving in Hong Kong were as follows:

	Carbo for	Through
British	H.K.	Ports.
Kingman, Bangkok	300	100
Shanghai	350	360
Chakiang, Tungtau	710	1,160
Hong Kong, Amoy	—	1,600
Chenan, Canton	—	500
Chengtu, Canton	—	380
	1,360	4,600

Dutch Tjilehoet, Batavia 2,540 3,850

Norwegian Promise, Saigon 1,750 —

French Limchow, Haiphong 2,000 700

Portuguese Nampeng, Hoivow 100 —

Japanese Suki Maru, Canton — 380

Chinese Tak Hing, Macao 75 —

Total 7,625 9,330

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DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

No License or Number.

The mistress of a sampan was summoned before Commander G. F. Hole at the Marine Court yesterday for failing to renew her license and failing to paint the license number on the bow and stern of her boat. Defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$10.

The master of a passenger boat also pleaded guilty to carrying twenty baskets of eggs, against the conditions of his license. He was fined \$5.

Death at Sea.

The master of the s.s. Soochow (British) arriving from Shanghai and Swatow reports the death of a deck passenger during the voyage between Shanghai and Swatow. The body was landed at the latter port.

Asiatic Deck Passengers.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday:

Kingman (Br.) Bangkok and Hoivow	68
Soochow (Br.) Shanghai and Swatow	146
Chakiang (Br.) Tsingtau and Swatow	7
Hong Kong (Br.) Amoy and Swatow	576
Tjilehoet (Dut.) Batavia and Balikpapan	174
Limchow (Fr.) Haiphong and Hoivow	303
Tak Hing (Chi) Autow	37
Total	1,311

WARSHIPS IN HARBOUR.

The following warships were in harbour yesterday:

Basin—Tamar.
North Arm.—Sandwich, Sterling.
In Dock—L. 12.
No. 6 Buoy.—Castor.
Foreign Men of War.—U.S.S. Mindango.

NEW N.Y.K. STEAMER.

TRIAL SPEED 21 KNOTS.

The N.Y.K. newly-built motorship Asama Maru, 22,000 tons, the first of a series of three large passenger liners ordered for the Orient-California Service, was recently put through her official trials at Nagasaki, attaining the excellent speed of 21 knots, which is almost a record for Diesel engines. This magnificent vessel, carrying the most luxurious and up-to-date equipment of any passenger liner, will make her maiden voyage from Japan to California in September. She will arrive at Hong Kong on December 3 and sail on the 11th on her first voyage from Hong Kong.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

FOR AUGUST, 1929.

	Sunrise	Sunset
To-day	5:57 a.m.	7:00 p.m.
To-morrow	5:58 "	7:00 "
Saturday	5:58 "	6:59 "

ARRIVALS.

August 7.

Dampier, Norwegian str., 1,430 tons, Capt. E. M. Johnson, from Cheloo, Laichikok Wharf.—Doddwell & Co.

August 8.

Bingo Maru, Japanese str., 3,395 tons, Capt. J. Yamada, from Moji, buoy No. A3.—N.Y.K.
Chenan, British str., 1,335 tons, Capt. A. Cook, from Canton, buoy No. 8.—B. & S.

Chengtu, British str., 1,335 tons, Capt. J. D. Whyte, from Canton, buoy No. C17.—B. & S.

Cheong Sing, British str., 1,250 tons, Capt. Burling, from Canton, buoy No. C38.—J. M. & Co.

Hin Sang, British str., 1,885 tons, Capt. T. Grant, from Sandakan, Kowloon Wharf.—J. M. & Co.

Hong Peng, British str., 2,525 tons, Capt. C. Cowan, from Swatow, buoy No. A24.—Ho Thong S.S. & Co.

Hupei, British str., 1,305 tons, Capt. J. Mailey, from Amoy, Taikoo Dock.—B. & S.

Luchow, British str., 1,221 tons, Capt. N. Hardie, from Weihaiwei, buoy No. C37.—B. & S.

Nam Sang, British str., 4,035 tons, Capt. F. Mooney, from Kobe, Kowloon Wharf.—J. M. & Co.

Suki Maru, Japanese str., 1,950 tons, Capt. R. Hiron, from Canton, buoy No. B38.—Y.K.K.

Valunter, American str., 5,191 tons, Capt. C. H. Anderson, from Shanghai, buoy No. A29.—E. Everett & Co.

CLEARANCES.

August 8.

Bingo Maru, for Singapore.
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Chenan, for Amoy.
Chengtu, for Ningpo.
Cheong Sing, for Swatow.
Dampier, for Canton.
Hong Peng, for Singapore.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Limchow, for Canton.
Luchow, for Canton.
Marly, for Bangkok.
Nam Peng, for Hoivow.
New Mathilda, for Haiphong.
Raby Castle, for Manila.
Shunchi, for Saigon.
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